LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus 25 : 10.

VOL. V. HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1846. NO. 49.

Moral Department.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends and patrons of the American Board assembled in the Hammond street Meeting-house, Bangor, Tuesday morning, June 2.

The convention was organized by the choice of the venerable Deacon Eliashib Adams of Bangor, as Chairman, and Rev. Nathan Dole of Brewer, as Secretary.

On Wednesday morning, after some time spent in devotional exercises, Dr. Pond, Chairman of the Business Committee, (the other members of this Committee were Prof. Shephard, Rev. Mr. Munsel of East Brewer, Dr. Anderson, and Dea. Geo. A. Thatcher,) announced that Dr. Anderson would now take the stand to answer any inquiries respecting the policy on which the missions of the Board were conducted, which might be put to him.

Dr. Anderson took the stand at about ten o'clock. In the outset he stated that he fully recognized the right of patrons of the Board to question its agents on all points connected with their executive functions, and the principles on which they conducted this important enterprise; that there was no part of his duty which he performed with more satisfaction.

Inquiries were first made on the subject of *caste* as it was made by the Board and its missionaries to relate to church membership.—Dr. A. replied that this was an involved question. Caste prevails more or less every where. Some of its influences were good.—Others wholly evil. As an illustration of the mode of dealing with this question, he referred to an interesting case reported in the June number of the Missionary Herald, where a member was suspended for insisting upon the right of caste in the church, and soon returned with humble confession and was returned to the fellowship of the church.

Converts from heathenism are required on this subject to act up to the light given them. The missionaries do not require a renunciation of caste in all possible circumstances.—The Board confide in the missionaries. Whatever militates against evidence of piety goes to exclusion.

Polygamy came in incidentally, and we understood Dr. A. to say that the missionaries, after a full consideration of the question, came to the conclusion that the sinfulness of polygamy was not so clearly taught in the New Testament as to make it a test of exclusion; but that neither the Board or the Prudential Committee had ever passed upon the question. It was however regarded by the missionaries as a bar to holding church offices.

Inquiries were next directed to the course of the Board and its missionaries in relation to establishing independent churches among the Armenians and Nestorians. Dr. A. here went into a somewhat detailed history of the course of events among the former. Soon after members of the Armenian churches embraced evangelical views they were anxious for independent organization. But it was not deemed prudent, at once, to organize churches, as such, but a kind of evangelical association was at first devised, which on trial was found defective and another was resorted to—a missionary association of native evangelists, with a secretary, in place of a pastor. Subsequently, and as we understand him, quite recently, these associations had assumed the form of churches, and settled pastors had been ordained over them. There was no longer any hope of reviving the old churches—either Armenian or Greek; and the converts were not in a situation to endure the persecutions which separation at any time must have produced. As to the Nestorians, we understood there was yet hope of re-awakening the decayed body, and of shaping Congregationalism to a harmony with what was not wholly corrupt in those churches whose venerable antiquity yet caused the christian heart to linger over them.

Next came up the question of slavery in the mission churches. Dr. Pond very frankly stated that after all, this was the point that labored in very many minds, and where the work of missions was seriously affected, for a want as he believed, of a right understanding of what was the real sentiment, and position of the Board. The Business Committee had resolved to give as full an opportunity as possible for inquiry and explanation upon this subject; the more anxious had they been, inasmuch as a fear had been expressed, by one member of the Committee, and by other respected brethren, that this point would be passsed over too lightly.

Rev. Mr. Maltby followed. He was glad to hear this announcement from the committee. He was anxious that this question should come up early. If the forenoon were not time enough, he hoped the afternoon would be taken, the evening, or even another day. It was most important that there should be a full understanding; a free and full interchange of views; that these honest differences might if possible be reconciled. He fully believed they might be, so far at least as to produce a concurrence of effort; a carrying through this one broad, and deep, and well directed channel; for the general course of the Board was warmly approved by those who were aggrieved in this particular; of the united contributions of the churches of New England.

Every heart seemed to respond to these truly Catholic sentiments, and our hopes were greatly raised as to the result of the meeting, with what reason will be seen.

A general question was then put to Dr. Anderson as to the ground on which the Board stand in relation to that subject. Dr. A. stated in the outset that the course of the Board and of the committee in relation to this question, as to the others of which he had been speaking, was resolvable into one single rule; it was this only; "to maintain the independence of the ministers who went forth as missionaries, in the same degree as they would our ministers at home. Church fellowship is a question which belongs to the churches.—This subject is treated as though the Board, and its committee were employers; the missionaries the employees. It was not so: Jesus Christ was the employer. And the Board would no more assume to prescribe rules for admission of members into those churches, than they would as to the admission of members into the churches of this state. Whether or not slaveholding, under the circumstances of the case, was inconsistent with piety in the Indian communities, the missionaries, who were excellent men, were better judges than we could be. That was the rule of the Board; the rule of the missionaries, which he thought a wise one, was to admit members on the single ground of piety; they excluded none from the churches who gave evidence of a new heart, though still imperfect, trusting to the instructions of the church, and the influences of the gospel to bring them to a higher degree of knowledge, and to greater consistency of christian character. In answer to inquiries whether if the missionaries should, under any circumstances, deem that persons entertaining Unitarian, Universalist, or Mormon views, were really pious persons, whether the Board would justify them in receiving them into the churches; he replied that there were *other religions*, and the cases were by no means parallel; that the committee would *recall* a missionary who should receive such into the churches. Upon the Rev. Mr. Spaulding stating the fact that he was acquainted with instances of persons in Ceylon, who had embraced Universalist sentiments, who had been received into evangelical churches on that Island, and that he should feel bound to receive such into his church. Dr. A. qualified his statement somewhat, but to what extent we could not fully understand.

Dr. A. was very closely questioned as to what was or was not decided by the report adopted at the last meeting of the Board.—We do not know who understood him; we frankly acknowledge we did not. At first he said that the only point decided was the independence of the missionaries and mission churches on the question of church fellowship; all the other reasoning was theoretic, and not to be regarded in the character of a decision. They were not required neither did they decide that slaveholding was not a sufficient reason for excluding from church membership. We will not say there was evasion here. It would not be unkind. But there was *not* that frankness we expected from such an one as Dr. Anderson. There was, we are sure there was, disappointment in all parts of the house, among all parties.—It is due to Dr. A. to say that in the outset he would not discuss the question at all; *why* he did not say. No discussion was entertained; though, we must say, it *slipped in most naturally once or twice*. It was what was wanted. If Dr. Anderson thought that ignorance of the Report or the position of the Board was the difficulty he was strangely misinformed. The difficulty lies in a want of ability to reconcile the strong language of condemnation (stronger we cannot ask for) of slavery in that report with the mild conclusion that after all slaveholding is not necessarily inconsistent with receiving a man into the church; that it is not to be regarded as a disciplinable offence. Discussion, then, was just what was wanted; a reconciliation, by calm reasoning, of the conclusion of that report with its premises.

Dr. A. stated the difficulties which encompassed the mission Indian churches. That if the resolutions even of Dr. Bacon had been adopted by the Board; though he thought the Report in essence fully up to the resolves as Dr. Bacon had himself argued—it would probably have broken up the mission, as they would have been seized upon by the enemies of the mission as a pretext for that very end.

At this point we interposed the question, whether there was any difficulty in the way of the board, instead of going into the theoretical argument of the Report, which had been understood to justify receiving slaveholders into the mission churches, but which it seemed had decided no such thing, to have merely stated that under existing circumstances, which they did not feel themselves justified in explaining fully at that time, it was, in their opinion, inexpedient to act upon that subject, for the present—inasmuch as it would embarrass the operations of the committee and of the missionaries, and endanger the safety of the missions? Dr. A. said the Board had *decided*, rightly as he verily believed.—*That*, we replied, was the difficulty. If the Board *had* decided, *what* had they decided? Before we had heard the respected Secretary, we supposed we knew what had been decided. But he had said that only one point was decided by the Report and acted thereon—the independence of the missionaries to decide the question of fellowship.

Dr. Pond here interposed. He could ask brother Walker whether, the course he had indicated by his question, would have satisfied the anti-slavery portion of the friends of missions? We answered that we were not authorized to speak as the organ of any body or class of men. Dr. Pond then inquired whether it would have satisfied Mr. Walker? To this we at once replied that the same reasons which for years had fastened us to the Board, would still have operated to have continued us in hearty co-operation with it, if it had made such a declaration; and so far as we knew the sentiment of others, that would have been the general operation on all who had not already separated from the Board.

Dr. Pond then stated that standing upon that ground, after the statements which had been made, and the letter of the Secretary, and resolutions of Dr. Bacon, which in the form of a circular had been sent to the missionaries at those stations, Bro. Walker must feel greatly relieved, and he hoped might eventually be satisfied. We replied that so far as the Secretaries and Prudential Committee were concerned we did feel relieved: but our difficulty had not been with them, but with the corporate Board. Their report had gone upon an enduring record to stand as a solemn decision of that Board to the end of time. It had gone forth into all the world.—The dissatisfaction was with the Board for the doctrines inculcated, or which seemed to be inculcated in the report.

Dr. Anderson. *The brother does not understand that report—The Committee have not stepped in advance of that report—They had not advanced, had not changed their ground, and it need not be expected* THEY EVER WOULD. Dr. Bacon had demonstrated that the Report contained all that was in his resolutions. The anti-slavery friends of missions mistook their cause. He would not call their intentions in question—these he respected—but if they wished the removal of slavery from the churches, they should not press the committee in this way, as it was likely to thwart their best plans. The Board was in advance of any other foreign mission society in the fields where they labored. The Report—and he hoped the brother would review it—contained the strongest condemnation of slavery. He could conceive of no stronger language than that used by the committee.—He had admired its force and clearness. He would repeat—if the anti-slavery friends of missions did not wish to embarrass the committee, and thwart the very end they had in view, they must not push them in this manner.

At this point, Rev. S. Thurston of Prospect, arose and stated that he had some statements and explanations to make in order to relieve his feelings. Several gentlemen interposed, and seemed apprehensive of a general discussion, stating that the object of this meeting was not a discussion of the subject, but merely an occasion, on this behalf, for the secretaries to answer questions as to their course and relation to this subject. It was concluded however, and on this ground Mr. T. yielded the floor, that he should be allowed to explain and express his feelings, to adjourn until afternoon.

After the opening of the session in the afternoon Dr. Pond stated that the Committee had upon consultation concluded that one half hour more only of that day could be devoted to that subject, and that must suffice, unless it should be concluded to continue the meeting another day. He then proceeded to occupy about ten minutes of that time in a eulogy (undoubtedly deserved) upon the missionaries among the Cherokees and Choctaws, from his personal knowledge of them. Rev. Mr. Page followed with similar remarks—one of them was his classmate. Dr. P. then requested Dr. Anderson to resume the stand to answer questions. No one seemed disposed to ask any and a movement of singular embarrassment followed. We then arose—how could we help it! and stated that when we adjourned Rev. Mr. Thurston had the floor, and it was the express understanding that he should have an opportunity to relieve his mind. The point was yielded, promptly, and Mr. Thurston took the stand for about ten minutes, and spoke in language that moved every heart.—Would that his speech and his spirit, the very spirit of Christ, might be inscribed on this paper. We have never heard it exceeded for true heart eloquence.

He expressed his attachment and adherence to the cause of Missions, and that too through the Board, in the strongest language. And while he repudiated the idea of receiving the greatest of offenders against the law of the spirit of life in the Gospel of Christ, into the church to reform them—denominating it "capital error"—yet as he was certain that the Board must recede from its position, and that upon the whole it was the best channel we could have for reaching the heathen by our contributions, he was not prepared to withdraw from the Board. He was sorry that any of his dear brethren had withdrawn, for they should not have despaired of correcting this—almost the only thing which could be objected to in the entire course of the Board.

Rev. Mr. Maltby, as Mr. T. was resuming his seat, asked him some questions as to the proper terms of Church fellowship, and ended the colloquy as we understood him, by saying that he knew of no safe way of determining who should be, or who should not be, admitted to the church, but this, does he, or does he not, possess true piety of heart.

In the course of these remarks, Dr. Anderson stated that in relation to what he said in the morning, that the Committee had not made any advance from the doctrines of the Report, he would be understood. He would not deny that in the course they had taken, they had gone farther than what had been very extensively understood to be the doctrine of that Report. What he meant was, that that Report, rightly understood, contained all that they had done—enough to remove slavery from the Mission churches. The Report was right—he almost expressed it infallible. This was in reply to remarks of Dr. Pond who said he could not agree that the Committee had not advanced beyond what might be, and was honestly and extensively understood to be the doctrines of that Report. But, as it was *intended*, he did not doubt but it contained all the Secretaries had taught in the circular they had sent out to the Missionaries. But we must here close for the present week. We shall make further report and some remarks which must have utterance in our next.

PROSLAVERY PARTYISM.

The following extract from Barnes' late work on Slavery forcibly exhibits the hopeless condition of the slave, unless some party besides the Whig and Democratic takes this question up, and makes it *the fundamental question* in its organization. Politics *under the control* of "religious principle" can alone do the work.

Great reforms on moral subjects do not occur except under the influence of religious principle. Political revolutions, and changes of policy and of administration, do indeed occur from other causes, and secure the ends which are desired. But on subjects pertaining to right and wrong; on those questions where the rights of an inferior and downtrodden class are concerned, we can look for little advance except from the operation of religious principle. Unless the inferior classes have power to assert their rights by arms, those rights will be conceded only by the operations of conscience, and by the principles of religion. There is no great *wrong* in any community which we can hope to rectify by new considerations of policy, or by a mere revolution. The relations of slavery are not reached by political revolutions, or by changes of policy or administration. Political revolutions occur in a higher region, and the condition of the slave is no more affected by a mere change in the government than that of the vapors in a low, marshy vale is affected by the tempest and storm in the higher regions of the air. The storm sweeps along the Apennines, the lightnings play and the thunders utter their voice, but still the malaria of the Campagna is unaffected, and the pestilence breathes desolation there still. So it is with slavery. Political revolutions occur in high places, but the malaria remains settled down on the low plains of life, and not even the surface of the pestilential vapor is agitated by all the storms and tempests of political changes. It remains the same deadly, pervading pestilence still. Under all the forms of despotism; in the government of an aristocracy or an oligarchy; under the administration of a pure democracy or the forms of a republican government, and in all the changes from one to the other, slavery remains still the same. Whether the master is hurled from the throne, or rides into power on the tempest of revolution, the down-trodden slave is the same still, and it makes no difference to him whether the master wears a crown or appears in a plain republican garb; whether Cæsar is on the throne or is slain in the Senate house. Slavery, among the Romans, remained substantially the same under the Tarquins, the Consuls and the Cæsars; when the tribunes gained the ascendency, and when the patricians crushed them to the earth. It lived in Europe when the northern hordes poured down on the Roman empire, and when the caliphs set up the standard of Islam in the Peninsula. It lived in all the revolutions of the middle ages—alike when spiritual despotism swayed its sceptre over the nations, and when they began to emerge into freedom. In the British realms it has lived in the time of the Stuarts, under the Protectorate, and for a long time under the administration of the House of Hanover. With such temporary interruptions, it lived in the provinces of France, through the revolution. It lived through our own glorious revolution; and the struggles which gave liberty to millions of the Anglo-Saxon race did not loosen one rivet from the fetter of an African, nor was there a slave who was any nearer to the enjoyment of freedom after the surrender at Yorktown, than when Patrick Henry taught the notes of liberty to echo along the hills and vales of Virginia. So in all the changes of political administration in our own land, the condition of the slave remains unaffected.—*Alike whether federalists or republicans have the rule; whether the star of the Whig or the Democrat is in the ascendant*, the condition of the slave is the same. The pæans of victory when the hero of New Orleans was raised to the presidential chair, *or when the hero of Tippecanoe was inaugurated*, conveyed no note of joy, no intimation of a change, to the slave; nor had he any more hope, nor was his condition any more affected when the one gave place to his successor, or the other was borne to the grave. *And so it is now. In the fierce contests for rule in the land; in the questions about changes of administration, there are nearly three millions of our fellow-beings who have no interest in these contests and questions, and whose interests will be affected no more, whatever the result may be, than the vapor that lies in the valley is by the changes from sunshine to storm on the summits of the Alps and Andes.*

SPEECH OF MR. HALE.

The hopes of the friends of freedom for Mr. Hale have mingled with fears. But with generous hearts they entrusted their interests to his hands, and we think they will not be disappointed. Nobly has he began his career. May the God of Humanity grant him wisdom and grace according to his day. The following remarks were made by him in the New Hampshire Legislature a few days since:

The subject under discussion was the preamble and resolution in relation to slavery, offered by Mr. Low of Dover.

Mr. Hale said he did not intend to discuss the matter at the present time. He would, however, give a few impressions upon the subject, for we *must* act upon it. The question is forced upon us, and we cannot refuse to act. To be silent is to act—to act in a cowardly, base and dishonorable manner, too.—The question has been asked, what has the North to do with slavery? I speak, said Mr. Hale, for no party—no party was responsible for what he might say. He spoke for himself. He was an imprudent man, an impracticable politician; he might be more so. What has the North to do with slavery? We are now engaged in a foreign war, for its support, and it had been stated upon the authority of a distinguished Senator, which he had not seen contradicted, at an expense of $500,000 per day. New Hampshire's proportion of this sum is $10,000 per day. How could the members of this House go home and meet their constituents, bending their backs to the sun and their faces to the earth with honest toil, to gain a subsistence from a hard and unwilling soil, and these operations, for the establishment of slavery, going on upon the Rio Grande at an expense of $10,000 a day from their scantily filled pockets, unless we protested manfully against it.

I know, said Mr. Hale, that the fate of those who opposed the last war, has paralized the public mind in regard to this—but the present war stands without a parallel in the annals of infamy, if we look to its causes.

He held in his hand a paper purporting to be the State Gazette, and to what does this assign the cause, for the late influences which have operated on this question? Was it the Whigs, or the Federalists, or Abolitionists, or even the "traitor Hale?" No: the editor says it was the Clergy.

He rejoiced when he read that paragraph, and thanked God for its honesty. The Editor's good angel must have returned to him in some fireside reflections, or fit of somnambulism, when he penned that line of truth. It was the inculcation of the great truths of christianity, that was waking up the nations of the world to this important matter. The cry against the interference of God's ministers was the old cry of tyrants—they had led the children of Israel up out of Egyptian bondage, and cried in the ears of Pharaoh, "Let my people go that they may worship me,"—they brought the doctrines of the New Testament and the New Hampshire Patriot in conflict with each other.

What has the North to do with slavery?—When the yeomanry are toiling and sweating to get $10,000 a day, don't let us ask, what has the North to do with this matter?

He was anxious thus early to let his sentiments be known on this question, that if any one wished to attack them, or the humble individual who advocated them, he might have an opportunity. It was time to cease talking about slavery in the *abstract;* that time has gone by; it is time now to be in *earnest.*—The question was not now to be decided by *words* without action. New Hampshire—"the Gibralter of Democracy"—had become infamous throughout the civilized world for her past position on this question. The subject is pressed upon us, and we must meet it. Slavery, not contented with absolute sway at the South, extends its tyrant arm to the North, and enters into the temples of the Most High, and bids our pulpits to be silent,—yes, and it comes down from high places to our homes and firesides; steps in between man and wife to tell us what we may say in our fireside talk.

Mr. H. was aware that his present sentiments might appear inconsistent with some previous acts of his life. He cared not for such accusations. He had somewhat changed his sentiments on this question,—he might change them more,—he lived in a world of change, and the hope of a more glorious change hereafter; my desire is light, if not fully right, on this important question.

The people are in advance of politicians upon this subject; they have changed, and the change has come upon them like a thief in the night. The professions of Democracy have not saved them, nor will it, so long as their professions are but in words and name.

We may speak and act as we please, but the cause will progress—the contest will not cease—freedom is onward. The car of liberty has been started, and whoever throws himself in its way to impede its progress, must be crushed to atoms beneath its ponderous march. The hosts of Freedom and the hosts of slavery are marshalled against each other. Under which banner shall we range ourselves?

It might perhaps have been better for our peace had we not been called to the conflict. But we are called to it—the duty is laid upon us, and we must not only *speak* but *act.*—Words are but slight account unless we do act. DEEDS are what is now wanted to place New Hampshire on the right ground.

He had lately heard from a friend of his, now travelling in Europe, who said he felt ashamed to defend his country as "the land of the free," for he was continually taunted and and reproached whenever he spoke, and wherever he went, about the "*freedom* of our *peculiar institutions.*" The crowned heads and tyrants of the old world are rejoicing with joy unspeakable at the position and action of this country upon this question. They are flattered with the hope and consoled with the thought, that it forshadows the failure and downfall of the attempt to establish a free government in this country—that we ourselves do not desire it, but rather labor to extend and perpetuate slavery than to establish freedom and liberty. And has not our action given them good cause to indulge in such fond hopes and joyful anticipations.

He might have avoided any expression of his opinion on this question, by remaining in the position which the kindness and courtesy of this House had assigned him. But he did not wish to shrink from such responsibility—he had no thoughts upon the subject which he wished to conceal—no sentiments to disguise. He owed, perhaps an apology to the House for having occupied so much of its time when they were so busily engaged in other matters. But he hoped the resolutions of the gentleman from Dover would not be adopted, inasmuch as they placed the TARIFF before MAN—Labor before Liberty. He was for *man* first; let us secure for him liberty, and then he would go with the gentleman into the sheep fold. Let him who is crowned with immortality be clothed with freedom, and then we will clothe his back and cover his nakedness. But give us liberty and freedom first. Men may differ on the question of a tariff, but on the great question of human rights he hope to see no difference of opinion.

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

York County Liberty Convention

Met at Alfred June 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting having been called to order, and prayer offered by Eld. J. W. Lewis of Concord, N. H., proceeded to organize, by choosing

DAVID BOYD, President,
L. H. WITHAM, } Secretaries.
G. P. RAMSEY, }

Chose T. Wells, Dea. Appleton, L. P. Hillard, S. McDonald, and N. K. Sargent Committee of Arrangements.

LIBERTY SONG.

The Committee on nominations reported the names of the following persons as candidates for County officers, which were adopted.

Member of Congress.
Theodore Stevens, Jr., Limington.
Senators.
Andrew Leighton, Elliot,
Nathaniel K. Sargent, Kennebunk,
Cotton Bean, Limerick.
County Treasurer.
Archibald Smith, Alfred.
County Commissioner.
John Pease, Parsonsfield.
Register of Deeds.
Joseph Dennett, Lyman.

Voted, To adjourn a quarter before two.

Met agreeable to adjournment. Prayer by W. H. Littlefield.

The Committee of Arrangements presented the following resolutions, which after discussion by Messrs. Wells, Littlefield, Stevens, Lewis, Dearbon, and others, were adopted by the Convention.

1. Resolved, That this Convention, like that which met to proclaim the independence of our country, have come together to discuss the greatest of all political questions, that of human liberty, and to prepare to act for the accomplishment of that end.

2. Resolved, That the Divine laws of Heaven are the great constitutional standard by which all human enactments should be governed, and that no human law made derogatory to the Divine law, is of any moral binding force whatever.

3. Resolved, That no wrong is committed by wresting spoils from the lands of the robber, whether it be a violated right, a purse of money, a black or a white slave, or any thing else.

4. Resolved, That in the case of Rev. *Charles T. Torrey* we recognize an explicit act of obedience to the Divine precept, given by the great apostle of the Gentiles, as he *did* "Remember them who were in *bonds,*" and was bound with them.

Whereas, complaints are often made against the introduction of anti-slavery topics in our ecclesiastical assemblies, and silence attempted to be imposed on some who would proclaim against this giant wickedness; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize slavery in all its bearing as the direct antagonist of christianity, and as such should be met in its true character, and fully exposed until the American church is disencumbered of the ponderous load of guilt which her participation in this infamous system has justly drawn upon her.

The following gentlemen were chosen County Committee:

L. P. Hillard, Kennebunk.
N. K. Sargeant, "
Charles E. Norton, South Berwick.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be published in the Liberty Standard.

Prayer by the President.

Voted, That the Convention adjourn to meet the Freewill Baptist Meeting-house in Sanford (Spring Vale) Aug. 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

L. H. WITHAM, } Secretaries.
G. P. RAMSEY, }

BABIES IN CHURCH.—The editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle, undoubtedly a bachelor, thus discourses of the impropriety of taking babies to church:

"Babies are fine things in their places.—We like them at home in their nursery, the only proper place for that class of juveniles coming under the denomination of babies.—But in church, babies are nuisances. Now crowing, now crying, constantly keeping up some noise or other, they distract the attention of the audience, and disturb the nerves of the speaker. Gingerbread will sometimes keep them quiet, but not often. Babies never sleep in church—not they. They are as wide awake as weasels, but by no means as still. Some fond mothers take their babies to church for the purpose of showing them. This is a bad policy. Nobody except the doating parents, ever sees any beauty in babies in church.—We never saw a baby yet, however smart at home, that did credit to itself in a public assembly. It would be sure to do something to make every body hate it before meeting was half over. Mothers, therefore, who wish to preserve the characters of their babies, for being well-behaved and quiet babies, should never take them to church or in a stage coach."

SOMETHING LIKE A JOB.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: It is said that the *Profits*—yes, *the Profits*—to the public printers on a single document--the Patent Office Report--ordered in immense numbers to be printed by Congress, will be *ninety-five thousand dollars!!!*

For the Liberty Standard.

DEAR BRO. WILLEY:—Since I last wrote I have delivered one lecture at Bayleyville, and two at Alexander. These towns are in the interior, and inhabited by the "bone and muscle," and it was truly encouraging and cheering to see see them pouring into the barn and school-house, and listening with eagerness and intense interest, for two hours together, to the tale of the wrongs and woes of the bondman, and the duties and obligations of Christian freemen to the slave, their country, and their God. I trust the meetings held there will result in great good. Indeed, there was a decided improvement in public feeling and sentiment expressed before I left, and as an item of evidence in the case, I send you four subscribers to the Standard.

I came to this place yesterday morning and found that a number of the *reliable* friends of the slave and our common humanity, had preceded me in their arrival and were ready to unite in the exercises of our previously appointed county convention. The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M., and Dea. Samuel Kelley of Calais, was chosen President, Wm. A. Crocker, Esq. of Machias, and Col. Cyrus Foster of this town, were chosen Vice Presidents, and Rev. Mr. Johnson of Cheryfield, and Josiah Harris, were chosen Secretaries. Rev. T. T. Stone, G. F. Talbot, Esq., Thos. Lincoln, Esq., and C. C. Cone were chosen a committee to prepare resolutions.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the number in attendance was not large, but the occasion was characterized by unanimity and energy of action, and a self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of human liberty.

Some of our political friends of both the old parties came in, and, lest they should be regarded as identified with "radico abolition," they put in their disclaimer, and the Whigs undertook, as usual, to charge upon the Liberty party the crying sin and enormity of annexing Texas and the war with Mexico. In this effort they, of course, came off "second best." As you will be furnished with a report of our doings, I will not occupy time nor space making further remarks. I leave here to-day for Lubec where I have engaged to spend the *glorious* Fourth, and also the christian Sabbath. We are anticipating an interesting and profitable meeting.

Yours for the oppressed, C. C. CONE.
East Machias, July 2, 1846.

From the Bangor Gazette.

Mass Convention Holden at Monroe, 24th and 25th of June.

Assembled at the Baptist Meeting House at 10 o'clock, A. M. After prayer by Elder Norton, the meeting was organized by choosing John McClure, President; B. M. Roberts, Secretary; W. Davis, Ezekiel T. Hatch, Dean Clements, Committee of Arrangements.

After some remarks by Mr. Davis, the following Resolutions were submitted by the Committee of Arrangements:

Resolved, That we rejoice to have another opportunity *unitedly* to pledge ourselves to persevering, unflinching, unceasing warfare against American Slavery, promising, in the midst of all discouragements, and in the face of all obstacles, to stand by each other till our glorious work shall be accomplished.

That Slavery in our land is a national system in its organization, its support, and its disastrous results; and the people of this country, North as well as South, are bound by every consideration of policy, as well as duty, to abolish it.

That slaveholding is always an infringement of all *valid* law, and in all cases contrary to the fundamental principles of the Christian Religion.

These resolutions were discussed by Mr. Davis, Clarke, Robinson, and others. Mr. Davis remarked on the 1st resolution,—the members of the Liberty party, standing aloof from the old parties, and exposed to all the storms of prejudice and detraction, which have been so liberally heaped upon every invidual in it, needed to meet not only to give light to others, but to sympathize and strengthen each other; that the work requires action and labor, and those not prepared for this, had better stay where they are—where nothing is required of them but to vote. Mr. Clarke addressed the meeting in his own *peculiar* manner—handling the opposers of liberty "without gloves"—showing up the bowing down of the two parties,—vieing with each other in acts of servility—obedient to the mandates of slaveholders, all for the pitiful crumbs of office so scantily eked out to them by Southern overseers. After singing and prayer, meeting adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment.

Prayer by Elder Robinson; singing by the choir. The resolutions were further discussed: Slavery is a national system,—the difference between slavery and poverty,—the shield of law thrown around the poorest in the free States, the family relations held inviolate—equally with the rich—ably supported by Mr. Davis. Address by Mr. Clarke; singing, and prayer by Elder Robinson. Adjourned till Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Early Thursday morning the people began to assemble. Here might be seen the aged Whig and Democrat, grown grey in the conflict of party, having fought all their days for the *shadow* of liberty, uniting here to support its *substance*, the middle aged—the "bone and sinew" of the country, with a generous *sprinkling* of ladies, and a host of young *liberty sprouts*, not growing up in the shade, but already vigorous from the peltings of slaveholder's minions in this country, and ready for the conflict, all mingling here in one united band, and for one common purpose,—"to undo the heavy burdens, and let oppressed go free."

E. T. Hatch chosen chairman, the President being absent. After the appropriate exercises of prayer and singing, the following additional resolutions were introduced by the committee:

Resolved, That our national Government was organized for purposes of liberty, justice, and equality, but it has been seized by slaveholders and perverted to the base ends of injustice and slavery:

That the people of the North have power at any time to take the Government into their own hands, and administer it for the noble purposes for which it was instituted:

That the design of the Liberty party is to effect this object by electing such men, and such only, as will administer the Government on its true principles:

That no other party assumes that it will do this work, and hence there is no alternative but to have a party that will do it:

That to carry on this work as a distinct organization, the friends of the slave must sustain the Anti-Slavery Press, as the most efficient instrument of enlightening and reforming the people.

Mr. Clarke made an eloquent and touching appeal on the 4th resolution, in behalf of the slave.

Mr. Davis then addressed the meeting for an hour and a half, upon the foregoing resolutions, in an able and interesting manner.

The meeting in the afternoon was addressed by Davis, Clarke, Robinson and others, upon the subject of slavery generally. The following persons were chosen County Committee for the ensuing year:

E. T. Hatch,	W. J. Roberts,
Marshall Davis,	James McCrillis,
William O. Poor,	David Sears.

The resolutions having been adopted, it

was voted that the doings of this convention be published in the Bangor Gazette.

After prayer by Elder Lambert, the Convention adjourned to meet at Searsmont village, the 12th of August next; all feeling that there is a *leaven* in Waldo county that will yet leaven the whole political loaf of the county in favor of liberty

B. M. ROBERTS, Secretary.

☞ The following letter from Bro. Cone was received at the same time as the other, though written several days before.

EASTPORT, June 24, 1846.

DEAR BRO. WILLEY:—It may be interesting to the friends of humanity to hear occasionally from the orientals, and learn what they are doing for the cause of down-trodden humanity.

I would say, then, that the cause has never been in so prosperous a condition since it had an existence here, as at present.

The people, generally, are willing to hear, and the honest unsophisticated people who must do the work and on whom rests the responsibility, are *glad* and *anxious* to hear.

I came to this place on Friday last, and have lectured twice to large and attentive audiences, and met with no opposition except the old stereotyped charge against the Liberty party, of annexing Texas and involving the nation in war with Mexico. Whether our Whig friends are honest and sincere in prefering this charge against us, I am unable to determine. No anti-slavery lecturer has ever been able to get a hearing in Eastport till now, and it is due to the good people of this village to say that they have treated my humble self with great courtesy and kindness, for which they will accept my grateful acknowledgments. I think this town is destined ere long to become a thorough anti-slavery town.

I expect soon to close my labors in this county, when, if Providence smile, I shall be ready for another campaign, if one shall offer itself.

I am satisfied from long continued observation and experience, that there is no department of labor in which a man may be so useful, and contribute so greatly to increase the sum of human happiness, as in the anti-slavery and temperance field; and no part of the gospel is more vitally important to man in all his relations and interests, than that portion of it opposed to, and demanding the removal of oppression and intemperance, and how any minister of the gospel can refuse or neglect to cry out against these giant sins, and profess to preach the gospel, is a mystery to me. If ministers withhold from their people the truth on these subjects, do they preach anything better than a rum and slaveholding gospel? I think not. However, on the whole I feel more and more encouraged every day, and I think the present aspect of the cause of suffering humanity gives most cheering indications of its final and complete triumph. So mote it be, is the prayer of C. C. CONE.

For the Liberty Standard.

BRO. WILLEY:—It seems to be admitted by all who regard the Bible, that love to God and love to man is the grand principle which pervades that sacred book. *"On these two commands hang all the law and the prophets."* This is the fundamental law of God's moral government, as revealed in his word. By this, all moral beings are forever bound. And by this all practices, customs, laws and doctrines must be judged. So far as they conform to this standard they are morally right; but all departures in heart, or conduct from this rule, are morally wrong, sinful, and offensive to God. And this is true, whether the custom, or practice, be in the church or out of it; among the rich or the poor, rulers or ruled. God has made of one blood all nations, placed them under one system of moral government, and bound them by one law.—And whether men like this arrangement, or not they can't help themselves. Their position is as fixed as Fate. God has determined the relation, which exists, and commands them, on pain of death, to love him with all the heart, and their neighbor as themselves. And he has so explained the neighbor as to comprehend the whole human race, even our enemies. So that there is no room for evasion. All can understand the rule; and if any, *however exalted*, will not obey it, they transgress it at their peril, and must abide the consequence. They are rebels against God, and he will treat them as such. They transgress his immutable law, and are exposed to its penalty. And if they are willing to meet that, *why, then they must meet it.*

INFERENCE.—1. No practice, custom, law, or religious ceremony, which is an evident violation of the great law of love, can be sanctioned by the word of God. The Bible cannot, and does not contradict itself. If then any text, or portion of scripture, appears to us to sanction any practice, or custom, which is evidently contrary to the fundamental law, we may be sure we do not understand the subject aright; and we must so interpret the passage, as to make it harmonize with the fundamental law; otherwise we set Bible against Bible, and thus destroy the credibility of the whole.

2. If rumselling and slaveholding are practices, which are contrary to the law of love, they are not, and cannot be sanctioned by the Bible. Corrupt and depraved hearts, which love these practices, or make gain by them, may think they find some thing to sanction them; and by wresting the scriptures a plausible argument may be formed, which they and their friends may *wrap around them for a covering*. But if these practices are a violation of the law of love, the Bible can give them no sanction, unless it contradicts itself. And all those passages, which seem to sanction them, must be considered as exceptions to the general rule, or they must be so explained, as to harmonize with it. Fundamental laws must control all other enactments.

3. If churches ought to exclude rumsellers because they violate the law of love in making drunkards, then they ought to exclude slaveholders because they violate the same law in making their neighbors slaves. Slaveholding and rumselling are both voluntary acts, and are both in a measure sanctioned by human laws; but they are both palpable violations of the law, which requires every man to love his neighbor as himself. Hence if one should be excluded from the church of God, so should the other be also. And when churches will not so do, they give painful evidence of sad declension. Do nothing by partiality was once a command binding upon christian churches. Who has disannulled it with regard to slaveholders? Rumsellers and their numerous friends may well complain, if they are marked and shut out of the church, while slaveholders are invited in. Let both come into the church, and occupy the pulpit; or exclude both, as profane, from the church of God. Rumsellers have been caressed as *"brothers beloved"* in the churches and by the clergy in New England, and they have just as good a right to be so caressed now, as ever they had, or as have slaveholders. If a southern slaveholder may be a good christian, so may Deacon Giles be. If one may violate the divine law and remain a good member of the churches, so may the other. Our rum-makers and venders have not been treated fairly. They have just reason to complain, and if they have any spunk, they will feel in their pockets, and then claim of the churches the same privileges, as are granted to slaveholders. Gentlemen you have been insulted long enough, but you deserve all the disgrace which is heaped upon you, if you do not rise, and assert your rights, by demanding admission into such churches, as receive slaveholders to their communion. Only play the man, as well as slaveholders have done, and you will learn Doctors of Divinity to stand up and and plead as earnestly for your rights, as they now plead for slaveholders. I assert, that a good deacon in Boston has just as good right to send a cargo of rum to Tahiti for sale, as a good minister in a slave State has to hold his brother as a slave. And I request our organic Doctors to tell all the churches that rumselling deacons are as good christians as slaveholding deacons; and that the Bible may be made to sanction the one, as well as the other. AN OLD MAN.

We commend the following letter received this week to the careful perusal of our subscribers:

"Enclosed are three dollars, for which you will please send your valuable paper the year to come, to Mr. W—— H——, and to me directed the same as at present. Our year is not yet up, but perhaps you need the money now as much as you will in future; and I think the Editor's bill, at all events, should be paid with punctuality."

Methodist E. Church, South.

We copy the following extract from the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from the True American. Bishop Soule is a native of this State—and used within our remembrance to preach in the School Houses and barns in, the new towns on and about Sandy River. Where is his Northern heart? What has become of the milk that nurtured his infancy, the pure atmosphere which gave firmness and vigor to his early years.—*Bangor Gazette.*

METHODIST E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—This body met at Petersburg, Virginia. Bishop Soule was present.

Bishop Andrews appeared, and took the chair as President of the Conference. Bishop Soule declared the organization of this body the consummation of the M. E. Church, South, according to the plan of separation of 1844, and declared himself ready to serve it. He was then, on motion, unanimously declared a Bishop of the M. E. Church, South. The Conference, on motion of Rev. Mr. Barrow, requested him to communicate in writing the substance of his remarks, and appointed a Committee to respond to them.

Bishop Soule presented a copy of the remarks made by him on Saturday, agreeably to the Resolution then offered. The following is the closing sentence:—

"And now, acting with strict regard to the plan of separation, and under the solemn conviction of duty, I declare my adherence to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and if the Conference receive me in my present relation to the Church, I am ready to serve them according to the best of my ability."

Mr. Soule was unanimously elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—The Conference then proceeded to ballot for two additional Bishops, and at the second ballot, Rev. Wm. Capers, D. D., of South Carolina, and Rev Robert Payne, D. D., of Tennessee were elected. Rev. Henry Bascom D. D., of 1844 notoriety received 39 votes. He was from the suspected quarter.

We congratulate the Freewill Baptists of the State, (*New Hampshire*) that at length, after the years of opprobrium and proscription they have suffered for their fidelity to the great doctrines of Christian equality and Freedom, the boon they have so often asked in vain of the Legislature, has been granted, and they are no longer to be treated as unworthy the privileges given to all honest and loyal citizens. The act incorporating their Printing Establishment passed the House on Tuesday.—*Granite Freeman.*

THE PERSONAL OF RELIGION.—At the late Vermont Liberty Convention, the Rev. Mr. Gleed illustrated the instrumental power of the Christian Religion which ought to be able to carry with ease the emancipation of the slaves. He said there were in the United States 36,000 ministers, 45,000 churches, and 2,800,000 communicants. Speaking of his own denomination, he said, there were in Vermont 192 Congregational ministers, of whom 14 vote the Liberty ticket, one is a democrat and the rest are whigs.—*Emancipator.*

A large committee in Lewis County, Kentucky, have sent an invitation to Cassius M. Clay, to address the citizens in that County on the 4th of July, on the subject of Slavery and Emancipation. But, unfortunately, Mr. C. is off for Texas, to *fight*, we regret to say, *for Slavery*.

HENRY CLAY, JR. has been appointed Col. of Volunteers to fight for Slavery, and to invade Mexico,—going to fight for that which his father would "be glad to see."

SMELLING.—An old man and a dashing young one conversing, the young one to show his penetration and discernment on the subject they were talking about, said he could *smell* a rat as far as anybody. "So I should suppose," said the old man, "by the length of your *whiskers!*"

The number of Emigrants who arrived at this port during the past week was 4316. A person in the habit of buying the foreign coin which the Emigrants bring with them informs us that he presumes they bring on an average $100 apiece. This would amount to upward of $430,000 received in specie for a single week.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Life of a Volunteer.

Against the favorable accounts of the climate of Monterey, we have the following description of the life of the volunteers who have not yet reached the favored spot.—A letter from the army, in the Tropic, says:

"Lest I should seem only to see the favorable side of the picture, I must inform you that this country has a greater number and variety of insects and reptiles of all kinds, than I ever saw in my life before—ants, lizards, worms and the black spider, said to be as poisonous as the rattlesnake. I killed one in my tent last night. But worse than all are the flies that swarm about us. For the first time in my life I have seen fresh meat blown in a few minutes. Our Chaplain's horse was galled on his side yesterday morning; the poor creature was, on the injured side a mess of maggots. A man of the camp went a hunting, he returned almost crazy—he was fly-blown in the ear. Another soldier has suffered in the same way. Woolen blankets are fly-blown. The wild horses in this part of the country always die when they are attacked by the fleas."

RECEIPT TO MAKE A TATTLER.—Take of the vine called Runabout, and the root Nimble Tongue, of each six handfuls, fifteen ounces of Ambition, the same quantity of Nonsense, bruise them together in a mortar of Misapprehension, boil them over the fire of Wild Surmises till you see the scum of Falsehood rising on the top—strain through the cloth of Misconstruction, put it in the pocket of Malignity, and stop it up with the cork of Envy. Suck a glass through the quill of Malevolence and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

THE STANDARD

HALLOWELL, ME., JULY 9, 1846.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

SAMUEL FESSENDEN,

OF PORTLAND.

Influence of the Clergy.

There has been no age of the world since the advent of the Saviour in which faithful ministers of His Gospel have not had an extensive influence on mankind. And we rejoice that it is so,—that notwithstanding all the wickedness of our race, they are so constituted still that those whose office it is to stand between the living and the dead, have so great a control over the minds and actions of men. It should be a matter of joy that any class of persons have influence, if they will use it for the welfare of man, and the glory of God.

It is true also that, except among the ignorant and degraded masses, the influence of the clergy has always been in proportion to their purity and faithfulness. In all countries, at all times, wherever the ministry have stood forth *as guides*, leading the world onward in the great pathway of progress and truth, they have had multitudes to follow and honor them. But whenever and wherever we have seen them *following* the multitude, instead of *leading*,—pandering to popular prejudices for the sake of favor,—we find them soon shorn of their strength, and despised instead of being honored by the world. Luther, hunted and hated as he was, shook the Continent of Europe from centre to circumference,—while the words Erasmus, with his policy and expediency, fell upon the ear of a troubled world like idle tales!

We have been led into this train of thought by looking around upon the ministry of the United States. Their course in relation to the great question of the times—human freedom and equality—is calculated to fill the heart with sadness. Placed within hearing of the groans and sighs of three millions of their own brethren, crying with all the eloquence of wo for help, they heeded them not. They looked on with cold indifference, till God called forth advocates to "plead the cause of the poor and the needy" from among those of far humbler professions. And while these have been preaching the gospel of "deliverance to captives, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound," the great body of the clergy either openly oppose them, or stand aloof and take no part in the warfare. While they see and know that the sovereignty of the American people, exercised alone at the ballot-box, has by pro-slavery partyism fallen into the hands of the political Saracens of the South, and is used to bind heavy burden and galling chains on God's creatures, they, excepting a small minority, refuse to use the ballot-box to "execute judgment, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor," but are either joining the oppressor, or are sitting idly by with folded arms. We say this not reproachfully, but with sorrow and grief—not only for the cause of the slave, but for the cause of religion itself,—for we verily believe that the course which American ministers are taking on this question, is destroying their influence *on all questions. It is loosening the hold they have on the public conscience.* The cause of universal freedom, how much soever it may be opposed, commends itself to the *consciences* of men,—and when the ministry and this conscience are in opposition, they are no longer confided in as religious teachers. We doubt not at all that those few ministers who are faithful abolitionists, though most of them humble in the world's esteem, have to-day more religious influence in our country, on the *hearts* of the people, than all our opposers, with all their titles, and dignities, and seeming popularity. False prophets will do well enough in times of prosperity,—but when dangers threaten, then will the humble prophets of Israel's God be called upon for help. While our Sun shines, those ministers who best adapt themselves to the tastes, and feelings, and *interests* of the people, will find the most of popular favor,—but when our sky shall be overclouded, and storms impend, then those who have not shunned to declare the *whole* counsel of God, in evil as well as good report, will stand forth as the light of the world, and the salt of the earth.

We warn the ministers of our country, that they are losing their power. *The people are beginning to distrust them.* The eagle eye of infidelity has found out their weakness, and it is being proclaimed upon the housetop.—And we entreat them, by all the love they have, not only for the rights of men, but for the religion of the Saviour, to meet the desires of bleeding hearts, and take up the cause of God's poor as *their* cause. Let them do this, and we may pass in safety the crisis which is fast approaching. But if they refuse, not only will *they* be rejected when this day of peril comes,—"Ichabod" will be written upon the walls of our churches, infidelity will triumph, and all the visions of the prosperity of Zion in our land in future years, which have comforted the servants of God in hours of darkness, will be blasted and gone. Who will be responsible? D.

☞ HON. JOHN W. DANA, of Fryeburg, was nominated as candidate for Governor of this State, at the Democratic Convention in Portland, on Wednesday.

The following is the balloting:

JOHN W. DANA, of Fryeburg, had	226
Samuel Wells, of Portland,	77
Nathan Clifford, of Newfield,	74
Theodore Ingalls, of Bridgton,	46
John Hubbard, of Hallowell,	4
Stephen C. Foster,	1

The following resolve shows that these pro-slavery War Democrats are "thankful" for what few prayers are made in their behalf. We have some doubt, notwithstanding the resolution, whether the prayer *was* appropriate." If it had been we doubt whether a vote of thanks would have been given for it.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be offered to Rev. S. E. Brown for his appropriate Prayer.

"BEWARE OF HYPOCRITES."

The Whigs are beginning their attempts again, to seduce the Liberty party from their integrity. It is easy for a practiced eye to see that they are still determined to destroy us.—And knowing that it cannot be done by open assault, they approach us under the guise of friendship, and strive by specious promises to induce us to abandon our principles. They are always holding out some present good to be attained by "concession" and "compromise." Texas is to be kept out, the right of petition secured, or some particular thing gained, and for this we are called upon every *year for this once*, to waive our great and immutable principles, and unite with a pro-slavery party.

We quote the following remarks from the (Skowhegan) People's Press; not that the source from which they come gives them any importance, but because its *astute* editor herein (rather early we think his leaders will tell him) developes what is to be the policy of his party.

"We ask, who are the sycophants at the North to the slave power? Who are they who cringe to Southern dictation? We answer the Locofoco Democracy. Who are they in Congress that subserve the interests of slavery? Northern Representatives. (1)

"If the Liberty party is sincere, (and we have no doubt the main body of it is,) in its uncompromising opposition to Slavery, where is the impropriety of a concession to some extent, on their part, so as to enable those of other parties who come nearest to their measures, to unite with them in opposing the common enemy. (2)

"It seems to us that the time has now arrived, when this subject ought to be considered by all who are not designing and ambitious politicians. If the Whig party is opposed to the "peculiar institution," and as much so, as the Liberty party, why not unite, so far at least, as to elect men to Congress, who will not passively surrender up to the South their own free thoughts, nor vote away our rights or our money, to prolong the existence of property in women and children."(3)

1. What State has ever "cringed" more to the South than Whig Massachusetts? What man has ever been a more fawning "sycophant" to the slave power than Daniel Webster? The last question in this paragraph is answered truly. "Northern Representatives," *without distinction of party*, are guilty, and so are those who vote for them.

2. If our opposition to slavery is *"uncompromising,"* how can we make any *"concession?"* And what need of concession to enable "those of other parties—*to unite with us* in opposing the common enemy." We want them to "unite with us" for this purpose.—And from time to time, one after another is leaving those "other parties" and *"uniting with us."* Is this what the Press wants?—Those that are willing to *unite with us* ask no concession?

3. *"If the Whig party is opposed to the 'peculiar institution,'"* &c. What arrant nonsense! The Whig party, of which Henry Clay, who said 200 years of legislation had sanctified slavery, is an "embodyment," opposed to slavery! The Whig party, a prominent member of which is Mr. Archer, who said that "the South did not care one farthing what the Constitution allowed or disallowed," if the interests of slavery were concerned,—and Mr. Berrien, who said that abolitionism was a moral "pestilence, far more dangerous" than any "physical pestilence,"—the Whig party, regularly organized by slaveholders in fourteen slave States, and all the presses of which *in the North* of any influence pointedly deny it, *"is opposed to slavery!"* An editor who could assert this expecting to be believed, must be very green, or else calculate largely on the greenness of his readers.

D.

TEMPERANCE.

We are glad that this cause is making such rapid progress in this State. It is thought that a new license law, more stringent than the present one in its prohibitions of the sale of alcoholic liquors, will be formed by the present Legislature, and submitted to the people for their acceptance. We trust it may be so. The rumsellers have preyed upon the poor, making wives widows, and children orphans, long enough. And our present laws are inefficient to stop the business. The time has come when rumsellers should be punished *as criminals*, in some proportion to the enormity of their crimes.

One word to our friends in this State where nominating conventions are to be held. See to it that no man is nominated for any office who is not a thorough going temperance man. Perhaps this advice is needless, for we are not acquainted with any Liberty men who are not temperance men also. But let our position be distinctly understood, that no candidate can receive our support, unless he is a true friend to this glorious cause. Let our conventions take this course, and no one can ask *us* to vote a separate temperance ticket. We shall thus guard against those divisions that have heretofore sometimes disturbed and weakened us. D.

"Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy."

"If any person shall—do any work, labor, or business, *or travel*,—on the Lord's day, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars."—*Rev. Stat ch. 160, sec. 26.*

About the time for the morning meetings to begin last Sabbath, our usually quiet village was disturbed by the arrival of the Boat, and the driving of hacks through the streets. *The members of the Legislature* had been to Portland to spend the 4th, and were just returning. When our law makers not only violate God's laws, but their own also, how much may we expect our laws to be respected by the people? It is bad enough to the *christian* to have our meetings disturbed by the arrival and departure of the mails. But when infidelity stalks boldly abroad in our public conveyances, and is patronized by those in authority, it is time that the remedy provided by law *should be applied*. D

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

No man probably ever succeeded in disappointing his friends, and the friends of humanity, more than Cassius M. Clay. A few years ago he began his public career as the stanuch foe of oppression. True he was still in the wilderness, but his course was *towards* the light, and it was by no means retarded by the persecutions he endured. And placed before the people as he has been, not only as one laboring, but *suffering* for the truth, it is no wonder that his name became enshrined in the hearts of thousands. We doubt if any man in our country ever succeeded in laying a foundation for so extensive, and so *just* a popularity, as did Mr. Clay.—But in an evil hour the tempter entered into his heart, and he fell. Ambition gained the highest seat, he layed down his moral weapons for those which are carnal, left the ranks of the great and the good, who are laboring for the elevation of the human race, and took his stand by the side of villains, joining even the same renegades who one year ago mobbed him, and sought his life. How mysterious, that a star so bright, and around which clustered so many of the world's hopes, should sink so suddenly, into such darkness! The ways of Providence are inscrutable.

And yet if Mr. Clay must have fallen, it is better that he falls now. The tendrils of affection springing forth from thousands of hearts, and entwining around him, were yet tender. They could be sundered now and not wither away and die. The throbbing heart of down-trodden humanity had just begun to look to him for help; and though disappointed, it will still beat, and look in another direction. The interests which a suffering world had entrusted to his hands were yet light; and though he fails, it can survive the loss. But had these tendrils been nurtured by him, and these interests accumulated in his hands a few years longer, then with him would have perished treasures of human hopes, and the horizon of the future would have been overspread with darkness.

Although we cannot consider the True American as worthy of further patronage by Northern abolitionists, we would ask them not to judge of Mr. Clay with too much severity. He has sorely disappointed us, it is true. But while we are compelled to have no confidence in his judgment, let us make all proper allowances. He has fallen a victim to the prejudices and passions of a slaveholding education,—a prey to the wiles and intrigues of the slave power. His mind, one of the most active and vigorous, is not one of the most stable kind. And slavery is omnipotent to corrupt all minds. When we see such men as Webster and Calhoun, with physical temperaments calculated for the clearest and firmest exercise of intellectual power, and with minds of the highest order on earth, moulded by the slave power to be mere time serving demagogues, with no thoughts that reach beyond the boundaries of self, every generous emotion smothered, all the nobler aspirations of the soul destroyed, we are not surprised that Cassius M. Clay should be carried away by the same current. One of the most fearful chapters of American Slavery, is the ruin it has wrought on American mind. It has made our statesmen selfish and narrow minded, without even any *noble* attribute of ambition.—While the great question of human rights is agitating our country, where in our national councils are our Burkes, and Pitts, and Wilberforces? Echo answers "where?"

One thing more. We confess there is some mystery about Clay's enlistment. He had always denounced the annexation of Texas as *never to be* binding on the people. He spoke against the war with all the burning power of his fervid eloquence, and even after starting for it, he hurls his invectives against it in advance. And yet he goes to fight for it! There is something in this unaccountable, something dark. Have the slaveholders invented some charm by which to decoy him away and murder him? We fear he never will come back. And so far as his influence for freedom is concerned he may as well not come back. Morally he is dead, dead. Better for his reputation and for the world had he died a year ago!

D.

Whig Candidate for President.

We hope that Gen. Scott is not and never will be, a candidate for any thing but the legitimate honors of his profession. His whole military life has been in the line of such honors, and no sufficient cause exists, why he should be thrust out of it.—*Portland Adv.*

It seems that Gen. Scott's "hasty plate of soup" has killed him off. "Gov. Marcy's pantaloons" were no misfortune in comparison. To be a villain is nothing objectionable, but to be a mark for the wags is sure death.

The whigs of New Jersey have nominated Gen. Taylor; and by the following from the Kennebec Journal it is not impossible that the people of Maine may be called upon by the "true Liberty party" to vote for a *slaveholding* military hero.

The extreme probability that in due time Gen. TAYLOR will be brought forward for the Presidency, seems to have greatly alarmed the swarm of office holders of the ruling party. The *Boston Times*, whose Editor is in the Custom House, and which is the especial favorite of governmental patronage in Boston, alludes to the General and his victories on the Rio Grande, and adds

"We are yet to learn how the achievements, glorious as they are, entitle him to be regarded as a fitting person to sway the destinies of a country so vast as ours. To command a little army and to preside over the greatest nation on the face of the globe are two different things. Sound statesmanship is a *sine qua non* in a President; military ability, is a secondary consideration, and rarely called into play."

The Christian Mirror.

Mr Cummings in his paper of June 18th interrogatively denied the truth of what I stated as to his refusing to read *the whole* of a notice for a lecture by myself in Windham. I sent him an answer to those questions he *asked* me last week, so brief that it contained only a few lines, and he refused to publish it. Can such equivocation and falsehood be received from a Christian Mirror

W. [illegible]

Maine Methodist Conference.

This Conference has been in session at this place a week, and is to close to-day. We understand the question of slavery has been before them, but in what form, or with what result we have been unable to learn. Bishop Waugh of Baltimore presided. We went Sabbath forenoon to hear him preach. He delivered an exceedingly able and lucid discourse on the text "For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord, *and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake.*" He however made one remark which we regretted to hear. Speaking upon the latter clause, of the duty of the ministry to be the servants of the church, he said, "If I were not 'down east,' I would venture a stronger assertion, which would be warranted by the original,—*the ministry should be the slaves—the property—of the church.*"

Is "down east" such a place that the scriptures cannot be interpreted in a manner "warranted by the original?" And is Bishop Waugh a man that will hold back a part of the truth, because he is down east, instead of *down south?*

Again, can he be serious in saying that the word "servants" in this passage could properly be rendered "slaves?" The word slave, both from its origin, and its present use, has a meaning that would render this scripture nonsense by its insertion. Bishop Waugh is not a slaveholder, but this little remark, and *the manner* in which he made it, indicated to us that he has in his heart little sympathy for the poor victim of southern oppression.

Since the above was put in type, we have learned that a series of strong Resolutions against Slavery have been adopted by the Conference, almost unanimously.

D.

Masonry.

The Masons had a festival and procession in Augusta week before last, celebrating the nativity of one of their Patron Saints, John the Baptist! As we were not present we extract from the Spirit of Liberty an account of a Masonic procession in Pittsburg, presuming that by changing the names, the description will answer for this latitude. D.

As a foretaste of the monkey shows and other entertainments of the 4th, a Masonic procession was exhibited in our principal streets, on Wednesday last. The children were all highly pleased at being permitted to see the show for nothing, though they seemed somewhat puzzled to tell just what it was.—"Here comes the elephants," says Jim. "No 'taint,' says John, it's the Masons, a sodgering."

"Toot toot, went the fife,
Rub-a-dub went the drum,"

and along came some full grown humans, with their little pinafores, not half big enough to keep their clothes clean. Bibles and swords, psalm books and pikes, were borne in procession. Some chaps carried candles, though it was midday—probably to enlighten the uninitiated. Four grave looking noodles carried something resembling a doll baby's bedstead—understood to represent the ark of the covenant. That very pious gentleman Mr. Postmaster Karns, of Allegheny, carried a Bible open before him, on which he kept his eyes most devoutly and constantly fixed. Another Bible was carried, open, between two persons, in another part of the procession. Our old friend Capt. Ashbridge carried an open psalm book before him, and looked so demure that he might have been suspected by those who did know him of a severe attack of piety. He appeared to be lining out a psalm, though we could not hear distinctly. Our handsome neighbor Bigler, of the Post, looked as pleasant as a May morning. His pinafore seemed to be of much too scant a pattern, but on the whole he looked neat and charming. John B. Butler looked troubled—possibly with the toothache. W. W. Wilson the watchmaker, appeared to feel as much at home as if in his Sabbath school. He is no doubt firmly convinced that his father-in-law, Mathew B. Lowrie, was a great rascal for renouncing and condemning the holy Order.

GOVERNOR PRATT.

Read the following, and see if it is strange that Torrey was not pardoned. The martyr's mantle has probably fallen upon a worthy successor. If the Maryland slaveholders are not haunted in their dreams then we mistake. Is it not strange that the Governor's "remarkably neat, well looking" Sophia should have so unceremoniously departed, *"without the slightest provocation?"*

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of my servant woman Sophia. She left my residence, at Annapolis, Maryland, on Sunday evening the 5th inst., and travelled in the cars to the city to Washington, and went to the house of her mother, who is a free woman, named Margaret Lee, residing next door to a blacksmith shop, at the corner of L. street south, and 3d street east, street near the Navy Yard. Sophia was at her mother's house until 4 o'clock on Monday the 6th inst., at which time her mother states she left her house in a hack, alleging that she intended to return by the cars to Annapolis. She has not been since heard of, and is either secreted in the city of Washington, or has gone in the hack, in which she left her mother's house, towards the Pennsylvania line. I have no doubt that her intention is to go to some free state, as she left my house without the slightest provocation, and has always been treated with kindness and humanity.

Sophia is a remarkable neat, well looking mulatto woman, rather under the usual size, of about 28 years of age; and converses with unusual ease and accuracy for a servant. She took with her a large trunk, and a variety of clothing of the very best quality.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

Annapolis, April 7, 1846.

REVIVAL.—We spoke a few weeks since of a revival in progress in the Baptist Church in this place. Since that time 22 have been received to that church by baptism, and we understand quite a number more are expected to be received next Sabbath. Rev. W. W. Moore from Lansingburg, N. Y., is now preaching to them.

Syracuse Address.

On looking over the last numbers of the Mirror, we do not find that Mr. Warren has yet made a *triumphant termination* of the controversy on this Address, nor has Mr. Phelps yet been entirely consumed as a "burnt offering." How wonderfully it takes the starch out of some men when what they consider a *well laid plot* fail and their tricks are exposed

Extravagance.

Read the following, and see if it is any wonder that the Washington Union goes for the administration "right or wrong." The profits to Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss in this single job are more than forty thousand dollars. And to meet the extravagances of the Government, the democrats in their new tariff bill are proposing to *tax tea and coffee.* More than three-fourths of the tea and coffee imported are consumed in the free States. And these articles must be taxed that slaveholders may riot in luxury and extravagance.

"FAT" PRINTING.—Mr. Calhoun stated, in the Senate on Wednesday, that Ritchie & Heiss, the Congressional Printers, would receive $90,000 for the printing of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Glorious Battle on the Fourth!

We understand there was a regular engagement last Saturday among the veterans enlisted in this place for the Mexican war.—Governor Anderson's Recruiting Officer, Mr. Green, was severely injured, having his sword broken, and his coat literally torn from his back. The action was very *spirited,* but as it continued only a few minutes, no lives were lost. The loss of *that sword* will be severely felt by the Maine Regiment. Will not the Texan Democratic members of our Legislature furnish another? As a majority of them board at rum taverns, will not the Augusta rumsellers see that something is done? Hurrah for our country "right or wrong!"

D.

CONGRESS.

The House, since our last dates, has been engaged in the consideration of the McKay's tariff bill. On the morning of July 3d, it had not finally passed, but from the votes on the several amendments, it was considered certain that, with some modifications it would pass the House. The duty on tea and coffee was stricken out as will be seen below,—but with the understanding that a new bill *taxing these articles for several years* would be introduced to meet the war expenses. The fishing bounties will undoubtedly be repealed.—What will the fishermen of Maine say to this?

From the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, July 2, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Since the departure of the cars, the vote has been taken in the House on the clause relative to *salt, tea, and coffee,* which are made *free articles* by a vote of 104 to 60. The fishing bounties repealed by 107 to 69. The committee rose at half past 6 o'clock, and adjourned.

The business in the Senate has been mostly of a local character, and in Executive Sessions. The retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia excited some interest, and the result will be seen by the following. Thus the poor victims of U. S. laws in bonds there, are handed over to the tender mercies of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 2d, 1846.

SENATE.—Various petitions were received and referred.

On motion of Mr. Archer, the bill for the retrocession of Alexandria was taken up.

Mr. Johnson of Md. made a powerful argument in support of the power of Congress to pass a bill, and in favor of the expediency of the measure.

Mr. Miller of N. J. contended that Congress had no power to cecede any part of the District.

Mr. Hannegan of Ia. followed in support of the bill.

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. was in favor of the measure, to which he could see no constitutional objection.

Mr. Allen of Ohio was in favor of the bill. He thought the Seat of Government should be in the centre of the Union. The effect of its locality, so near the seaboard, was visible in the controlling influence of the commercial classes upon the legislation of Congress and in heavy taxes.

The debate was continued by Messrs Westcott, Pennybacker and Archer in favor of the bill, and Mr. Haywood in opposition.

The bill was put to vote and passed, Ayes 32, Nays 14, and Alexandria therefore goes back to Va. The Senate, after agreeing to adjourn over to Monday, went into Executive Session, and after spending some time therein adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1846.

A gentleman whose facilities for obtaining such information is better than mine, kindly permits me to copy his list of the late appointments and nominations to the higher offices in the army, and the organization of the volunteer forces now in the employment of the government. The list is as follows.

REGULAR ARMY.

Gen. Taylor, Major General.
Col. Kearney, Brigadier General.
Col. Twiggs, Brigadier General.

VOLUNTEERS.

Col. W. O. Butler,	Kentucky,	Maj. General.
Gen. Patterson,	Pennsylvania,	Maj. General.
Messrs Hamer,	Ohio,	Brigadier General.
" Lane,	Indiana,	" "
" Shields,	Illinois,	" "
" Pillow,	Tennessee,	" "
" Thos. Marshall,	Ky.	" "
" Quintum,	Mississippi,	" "

Mr. Hamer, whose name heads the list of brigadiers generals of militia, has been several times a Representative in Congress from Ohio. Judge Shields was until receiving this appointment, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, is not to be confounded with that of Mr. Thomas F. Marshall, that made something of a "splurge" in Congress and temperance meetings some years ago. General Patterson, is the same officer who discharged his duty in Philadelphia riots two years ago, with such intrepidity and discretion.

Col Kearney and Twiggs are both acting colonels of dragoons, though that is not their lineal rank. Col. Twiggs is the same officer whose advancement to a command over Brigadier General Worth, so disgusted the latter as to induce him to leave the service.

GEN. GAINES.—The correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser says:

"I understand from a reliable and confidential source, that the President has ordered Gen. Gaines to be tried by Court Martial, on charges growing out of his recent movement at the South in calling into service volunteers to prosecute the war against Mexico, and that he is now under arrest awaiting the organization and convening of the Court."

PHIPSBURG AGAINST THE WORLD.—We learn from a reliable source that on Saturday the 27th ult. the wife of Mr. John Marr, of Phipsburg, was delivered of *six children,* two of them living, and the remaining four, stillborn. The mother and the living children are, in court phrase, "doing well." What town will beat this?—*Bath Inquirer.*

THE LEGISLATURE.—On looking over the report of business done the past week, we find nothing of any general interest. Both Houses adjourned from Thursday of last week, to Monday of this, to attend the Celebration at Portland, and with the Governor and Council they spent "the fourth" in that city. We have some remarks in another place as to the Sabbath breaking of the "officials,"—and we copy from the Age an account of the manner in which Sabbath morning was spent on board the boat.

After tea we all went on board the Huntress to return home, but were detained at the wharf until past mid-night, waiting for the western cars, which had been kept back by an accident upon the road. Our boat was again filled to overflowing, having passengers enough to occupy all the berths and cots, and a large surplus over. Being so fortunate as to obtain a berth, we crept into it, hoping to get a little sleep. This, however, was absolutely impossible, for such was "the merry mood" of those without berths, that for those who had them to think of sleeping was wholly out of the question.

☞ The Editor has been absent for a week past, in the County of Piscataquis.

☞ We ask particular attention to the communication singed an Old Man, in this paper. Our readers have before this been acquainted with Rev. Kiah Bayley of Vermont.

It is with great pleasure that we copy the following paragraph from the *Boston Chronotype:—*

"*Longfellow's Poems, Complete.*—It is a good omen to see a people's edition of Mr. Longfellow's poems, with those on Slavery left in—and published by the Harpers too.—We have never supposed there was any danger that Mr. Longfellow's anti-slavery poems would be forgotten. They are far the least likely to be let slip by this or the next age.—The time is not far off when even the South will reject the edition that lacks them.

AMERICAN MINISTERS ABROAD.—It is said Mr. McLane thinks to return to the United States in September; and after the very efficient service he has rendered to his country in London, we should think him entitled to consult his own wishes.

We understand, also, that Mr. King, our excellent minister in Paris, wishes to return to the United States. We regret to see that his health has been delicate. A Paris correspondent of the "Charleston Courier" says, that "Mr. King has been suffering much of late from a chronic disease to which he is subject, but is now better, and does not mean to abandon his post temporarily until the latter part of July."—*Washington Union.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

GEN. ARISTA SUPERSEDED BY MEJIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Night.

The French brig Princess Marc, arrived here yesterday, from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 18th inst. We learn from one of the passengers that the authorities at Tampico were divided into two parties.

One of the parties with the military, has Gen. Anastasio (Bustamente?) at its head, and in favor of federation, and Santa Anna. The other party was for arming the people in favor of the federation without Santa Anna.

A third was about raising up when our informant left, but none of the parties had come to any understanding yet. There was at Tampico 12 vessels of different nations at the time of the blockade, 3 British, 3 French, 2 Spanish, 3 American and 1 Bremen. The authorities were prohibiting the American vessel to take in their cargoes, but at last Captain Saunders of the sloop of war St. Mary's bearing of this, sent a dispatch to the authorities, stating that if there were any detention of American property no property should leave the place. This caused the withdrawal of the order.

The Fort at Tampico, a mud affair, had been washed away by a freshet, a few days previous to the 6th.

The three gun boats built at New York for the Mexican service, were lying in the river, above Tampico.

Official dispatches had arrived at Tampico, that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command of the Northern Division of the Army, and Gen. Mejia had superseded him.—There were 1300 troops only at Tampico on the 5th—79 *of these were runaway negroes from New Orleans and Havana.* These constitute the whole amount of the Mexican forces from Tampico to the Rio Grande.

Yucatan Declared Independent.

BALTIMORE, Sunday night.

By the arrival of the schooner Marquina at New Orleans, on the 20th inst. the N. O. Picayune learns that the Legislature at Merida had declared the independence of Yucatan, and its severance from the Mexican Republic. It is intended now to appoint Senor Barbexena the acting Yucatan President of the Republic. * * * Some of the most influential citizens of Yucatan have not hesitated to express their hope that in two or three years from the present time, if not before, they would see these three stars added to the fast increasing number that were now crowding into the banner of the stars and stripes of the United States.

COMFORTS OF WAR.—We take the following from the N. O. Tropic. It is an extract of a letter written by a volunteer to a friend in New Orleans, and is a graphic picture of the accommodations afforded in camp:

"After a stormy passage we arrived on the 19th of last month at Point Isabel, where I passed my first Bivouac night, sleeping on a blanket in the grass, which was infested by red bugs, by ants, and by ticks—the air full of musketoes. Some rain fell during the night.

We saw some droves of mustangs in our journey; and though we have been marched far in the hottest weather, bivouacking sometimes in the rain, and sometimes in the mud, our officers, and the men generally, are in good health and spirits. In a few days we start again. The officers of the army promise us an opportunity soon to share the glory of the American arms. * * *

Lest I should seem only to see the favorable side of the picture, I must inform you that this country has a greater number and greater variety of insects of all kinds than I ever saw in all my life before—ants, lizards, worms, and black spider, said to be as poisonous as the rattle-snake. I killed one in my tent last night. But worst of all are the flies that swarm about us. For the first time in my life I have seen fresh meat fly-blown in a few minutes.

Our Chaplain's horse was galled on his side yesterday morning; the poor creature was on the injured side a mass of maggots.—A man of the camp went a hunting, he returned almost crazy, he was fly-blown in the ear. Another soldier has suffered in the same way. Woolen blankets are fly-blown. The wild horses in this part of the country always die when attacked by the flies.

SANTA ANNA RECALLED!

Telegraphic Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1846.
10 o'clock A. M.

The following intelligence of another Revolution in Mexico has been received here.

The movement appears to be a formidable one. There can be no doubt of its success.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 24th ult., gives the following important intelligence from Mexico.

The *Picayune* says:—"We received yesterday a copy of *El Locomotor,* of Vera Cruz, of the 8th inst., which is four days later than any advices received by the Falmouth. The news is important."

A Revolution had broken out in the Department of Jalisco. It commenced on the morning of the 20th of May in the city of Guadalaxara. The battalion of Logos, followed by other bodies of military and by the enthusiastic populace, attacked the palace of the Governor.

The assault of the insurgents was so prompt, that the guard had only time to make one discharge, by which one man was killed and one wounded.

Some of the defenders recognized friends among the assailants, and refused to fire.—The disaffection then became general, and some of the leaders of the Government troops were arrested to save them from the fury of the insurgents. Some skirmishing ensued and preparations were making for a general engagement, when General Duque, who had taken command of the Government troops, proposed a parley. This was agreed to, and the result of the deliberations was that the troops under General Duque should be allowed to retire with the honors of war, by a route designated by them, directly to the city of Mexico. Provisions were given them, and they were allowed till the 22d, to prepare for their departure.

Don Jose Maria Tanez was at the head of the insurrection. A formal declaration was drawn up by the insurgents proclaiming Santa Anna their Chief, and declaring that a new Congress should be summoned to be elected by the people, according to the electoral laws of 1824, to form a new constitution in which the monarchial principle is to be excluded.

It also provides that the Congress should meet four months after the liberating army shall gain possession of the Capital. Don Juan Camplido is recognized as Provisional Governor of the Department, and his oath includes the "repulsing of the infamous usurpation of the Americans."

The Latest from Yucatan.

Laguna dates to the 19th had been received at New Orleans by bark Tarquin. On the 6th, Com. Ingraham, of the U. S. brig Somers, received dispatches from the Yucatan Congress, proclaiming their neutrality in the pending war.

The Somers sailed the same evening for Vera Cruz.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—*An armed Occupation of California.* The Washington correspondent of the New York Express under date of Friday evening, says:—

"A plan is on foot in Washington, heartily participated in, I believe, by the Executive, and his best or worst advisers, of sending one thousand men to California, to be raised as Infantry, from New York and New England, and to be selected with the understanding that they are to go to California, and not return. The object is to secure able bodied men and as many of them as possible, to be mechanics—to act at once as soldiers for the defence of California, and as emigrants to people it; and with the understanding that they will plant there the standard of the country which they take out with them.

Interviews have been held with the President and others upon this subject for the few days past, and further interviews promised; but the design is to keep the plan secret for the present.

PRETTY STEEP.—The Loco-Foco Congressional Convention recently held at Joliet, among other things, resolved to approve of "all the measures Congress has adopted *or may hereafter adopt,*"&c.—*Chicago Journal.*

PRIVATEERING.—We are informed, says the U. S. Gazette of Wednesday, that the President will, in a few days, send a Message to Congress, recommending the issue of Letters of Marque Commissions. This is done in consequence of a letter received by the Department from the U. S. Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in which it was stated that a gang of Buccaneers was afloat under the Mexican flag, on the seas in that vicinity, and had recently overhauled a British vessel.

REPUDIATION.—The credit of Mississippi is so entirely destroyed by her repudiating proceedings that she cannot raise the small sum needed to equip her quota of volunteers for the Rio Grande!

PATENT TRIAL.—In the U. S. Circuit Court in Boston, Allen, formerly of New England Village, in Grafton, recovered a verdict against Orison Blunt *et al,* with $1200 damages for a violation of his patent on the locks of revolving pistols.

The Lynn News says, a very beautiful and singular appearance has recently presented itself on Lynn Beach. The prevailing west winds of the past month have brought up myriads of the young of the great clam, so that the beaches are literally white with them.—They are less than a finger nail in size, but there are enough if fully grown to load a hundred ships.

Hon. Daniel Webster arrived at Boston Saturday, and proceeded to Mansfield.

During the week ending Saturday, 799 foreign emigrants arrived at Boston.

Among the Indiana volunteers was a young woman, who, in order to join her father in Texas, entered the ranks and "would be a soldier." Her sex being discovered, her comrades made up a handsome sum for her and sent her on her way rejoicing.

FIRE IN DRESDEN. The dwelling house of Dr. George K. Morrison of Dresden, was totally destroyed by fire at midday, June 17. Insured in the Monmouth Company for $600.

GOING IT WITH A LOOSENESS. A chap went into a confectioner's shop the other day in Germantown, with his five daughters, and called for one ice cream and *six spoons.* After the cream was duly devoured, the old fellow asked his daughters—"Well gals, now ain't you glad you come?"—*Phil. Chronicle.*

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The Common Council of New London, Connecticut, have appropriated *twenty-five dollars* from the City Treasury, for the purpose of celebrating the 4th of July.

☞ GOOD.—A fellow in Boston, named John Diamond, has been confined one night in jail, and fined fifteen dollars, for blowing cigar smoke into the faces of some ladies who were passing him.

☞ An enterprising citizen of Salem, has already engaged in the business of sending claims to Matamoros, for the use of the army of occupation.

☞ Gen. Houston was sober long enough to make a speech before the Southern Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, last Saturday evening.

Extract of a Dispatch received at the Department of State from the Legation of the United States at Constantinople, dated May 7th 1846.

"I take this occasion to remark that, in all probability, the harvest of grain throughout Turkey in Europe, and the Northern part of Asia Minor, will, in consequence of the wetness of the season, be abundant. Wheat and Barley are diminishing in price, and the demand for England has much subsided.—*Union.*"

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that Gen. Armstrong, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, contradicts the rumor that Sir Robert Peel was opposed to the offer of a treaty with this country on the Oregon question. On the contrary, the Premier zealously advocated the measure.

☞ John Lock, said to have been the last soldier of the Revolution, belonging to the army, who enlisted at Morristown, died at Chester, May 12, aged 96.

NAUVOO.—The St. Louis Reveille says that order reigns at Nauvoo, and that the Mormons had fled.

NAVY YARD.—We learn from the Bunker Hill Aurora that 900 men are now engaged in the Navy Yard. The Independence will be ready for sea in three or four weeks. Her guns have been changed to a heavier calibre, with fewer of them. She is to be the flag ship of Com. Snubrick, in the Pacific. The Ohio will take her place next in dock. The Franklin is to be made a receiving ship, which can be done at a cost of $5000. In the rope-walk, some ten or twelve tons are turned out daily.

SACO.—The Portland Advertiser says this town is growing very fast. One large factory and over 100 other buildings some of them very large and costly, were erected here during the year 1845. There are now in this place five large factories, containing 38,944 spindles and 1,100 looms, making 202,000 yards of cloth a week. Another large mill, to contain 24,000 spindles and between 600 and 700 looms is in progress of erection.

GEN. VEGA.—The Washington Union contradicts the report that Gen. Vega has arrived in that city from New Orleans, but adds:—"We understand that Gen. Vega has asked permission of the Government through Gen. Gaines, to leave New Orleans and visit different parts of the United States. We have no doubt his wish will be acceded to without difficulty."—*Jour. of Commerce.*

☞ Isaac Hill cannot endure New Hampshire as she now is—he has gone to Europe.

☞ There are more than 12,000 sempstresses working and living at twelve and a half cents per day in New York.

☞ The present income of the Western Railroad is at the rate of one million of dollars per annum.

☞ Two hundred ox wagons are to be manufactured in Cincinnati, and three hundred at Philadelphia, for our army in Mexico.

☞ It was said of a rich miser that he died in great want—the want of more money.

Liberty Meetings.

Will the friends in different counties where there are to be meetings in August, arrange them so that they will not conflict with each other? Lincoln County is to have one Aug. 11th and 12th. Will the County Committee in Waldo County call theirs the 13th and 14th, instead of the 12th?

Receipts for Miss Coburn.

June 10th,	Asa Robinson,	$1,00
12th,	Bap. Ch. N. Gloucester,	2,29
	Mrs. Caroline McFadden,	1,00
	Mrs. Wm. P. Hall,	50

WM. R. PRESCOTT, Treasurer.

CAMPAIGN PAPER!

The Liberty party is to go forward this year, and for that a larger circulation of its papers will be absolutely required. The noble example in several other States in circulating campaign papers, has induced us to afford Freedom's laborers in Maine an opportunity to engage in the same work. The enemies of our cause, north and south, are now deeply plotting its overthrow, and our only hope is to seize the present time to entrench it more deeply in the hearts of the people.

We therefore make this offer: We will send the *Liberty Standard* TWELVE WEEKS, from the first of July next, to

Single subscribers for 50 cents; or
Three copies for $1,00

Payment always in advance, and no papers sent without it. All papers will be discontinued at the end of the 12 weeks unless otherwise ordered.

☞ We have just received and have for sale the following works.

Liberty Minstrel, price	50 cts.
Narrative of Lewis and Milton Clarke with a steel plate engraving of both, price	25 cts.
Cincinnati Address, in pamphlet form, with valuable notes,	2 cts. single, 1,50 per 100.

Send in your orders before they are all sold.

Agents for the Maine Liberty Association.

WOODBURY DAVIS, Esq.
Rev. G. W. FARGO,
Mr. OTIS RICHARDSON.

Miss Coburn's Canada Miss'n.

W. R. PRESCOTT, Hallowell, Agent.

Union Missionary Society.

Dea. EBEN'R DOLE, Hallowell, Agent.

Lincoln Liberty Convention Aug. 11th and 12th.

There will be a Convention of the friends of Liberty and Constitutional Rights on the 11th and 12th of August next, in Wiscasset or one of the neighboring towns, (place to be designated hereafter) commencing at 10 o'clock Tuesday A. M.

Gen. Fessenden of Portland, and Woodbury Davis the State agent, have both *agreed* to attend, and Lewis Clarke the fugitive slave is expected, all faithful, able and tried friends of the slave and of our *whole* country.

Slavery has long burthened and oppressed us; it has now involved our country in war with a foriegn nation at the expense of nearly half a million dollars daily, besides the great loss of life, morals &c. About one sixth of our countrymen are in bondage, the remainder tending to the great vortex of destruction, if the curse of slavery be not averted.

Come, Christian, Citizen, Liberty man, Whig and Democrat, let us reason together. Ladies, and friends of the cause generally, are invited to attend.

During the meetings the liberty candidates for Lincoln County officers will be nominated, and also a candidate for Representative to Congress for this district. In the last named nomination the Oxford part of the district are requested to participate. Per Order.

P. WADSWORTH.

BATH, June 29, 1846.

MARRIAGES.

In Farmington, Mr. G. W. Johnson of Gardiner, to Miss Rebecca J. Thompson of F.

At Silver Lake, Pa., 16th ult., Rev. Francis D. Ladd of Farmington, Me., to Miss Caroline, daughter of the late R. H. Rose, of Silver Lake.

In Vassalboro' Hosea Ripley of Boston to Miss Julia Sturgis of V.

In Readfield, Elder John Howell to Miss Lucindia S. Armstrong.

In Bath, Mr. Timothy S. Crooker to Miss Lydia A. Winslow.

In Camden, Mr. Geo. Sidelinger to Miss Huldah A. Dillingham.

DEATHS.

In this town, June 16th, Eben K. Leeman, son of Thomas and Sarah Leeman, aged 4 months.

In Augusta, Mrs. Ruth, wife of Moses Patridge, 69.

In Sumner, Charles Lord, a revolutionary pensioner, 88.

On board U. S. frigate Potomac, off the Navy Yard, at Pensacola, Robert Benson, seaman, of Maine. His death was caused by falling from the foreyard.

At the Correl House, (White Mountains,) 22d ult., Ethan Allen Crawford, Esq., 52.

Warranted to give satisfaction.
6000 Bottles have been sold and not one returned.

Dr. Webster's
CELEBRATED VEGETABLE
BITTERS
OR
BILLIOUS CORRECTIVE.

THEY are highly recommended by thousands for their agreeable bitter, and for the cure of Jaundice, Indigestion or Dyspepsy, Loss of Appetite, Billious Complaints, Worms, Costiveness, Weakness of the Stomach, Cholic, and a general Purifier of the Blood.

Price 37 1-2 cents per Bottle.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
E. S. HOLDEN,
Druggist and Chemist,
East Boston,

And Retailed by most Druggists in the United States.

Sold by S. PAGE, and H. J. SELDEN & Co., Druggists, Hallowell; and J. E. LADD, Druggist, Augusta. 49

TO THE FARMERS.
HAYING TOOLS, &c.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with the Manufacturers, to be supplied with the various HAYING TOOLS used in this State, at their lowest cash prices by the GROSS, is now prepared to sell by the dozen or single to Farmers and Traders, nearly every article as above, on his usual liberal terms.

He now offers 50 doz. Wayne and Waterville Cast steel, shear steel, Steel Back and common Scythes; 25 doz. Phillips, Messer & Colby's, do. do.; 15 doz. Lampson's, and Fox & Torry's Patent Snaths; 20 doz. Hobbs & Boothby's No. 1, 2 and 3, do.; 10 doz. Owen & Jones' do.; 70 doz. *HAY RAKES,* from $1 to $3,50 per doz.; Revolving Horse Rakes; Harlow's Double Refined, Steel Elastic spring Tempered Hay Forks; Pope's do.; Simmons' Hay Forks; Grain Cradles; Grain scythes and sickles; Austin's Rifles; Indian Pond scythe stones, Quinebaug scythe stones, a new article. Country Traders can be supplied with the above at the Manufacturer's price by the box or dozen. The retail price is 12 1-2 cents. Every farmer should be supplied with this stone. A new scythe unground, can be whet so as to cut grass tolerably well in two minutes with one of these stones.

ALSO—Ruggles Nourse & Mason's Ploughs, (12 sizes;) Prouty & Mear's do.; Cultivators, seed sowers, Corn Shellers, Root Cutters, Winnowing Mills, Ox Yokes and Bows, Steer Bows, Ox Balls, Bull Rings, Manure Forks, Hoes, (a large variety,) steel and iron Shovels, steel and iron Spades, anti friction Rollers, transplanting Trowels, ladies' weeding Trowels, breaking up Hoes, Churns of various kinds, pruning saws, caterpillar brushes, whitewash brushes, spinning wheels, wheel heads, cheese presses, cheese hoops, cheese tubs, &c.

Having for several years been devoted to the Agricultural business, he believes he is better prepared to furnish to the farmers of Kennebec County, and in this vicinity generally, agricultural Tools of almost every description, of a better quality and at lower prices than those can sell who do not make the furnishing of such tools their principal business. At least, he has the satisfaction of knowing that the tools which he is now selling are 25 per cent. cheaper than the prices heretofore charged. Also, 40 doz. Pails at Boston prices; together with an extensive assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE

as can be found on the Kennebec, at wholesale and retail.

The public are respectfully invited to call and inquire the prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

Hallowell, June, 1846. 39tf R. G. LINCOLN.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON
STEAM NAVIGATION,
1846.
The NEW, SAFE and Fast Sailing Steamer
KENNEBEC, Capt. N. Kimball,

UNTIL further notice will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, Mondays and Thursdays for Boston, at ½ past 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

RETURNING, leaves North side of T Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday evenings. The Kennebec is a new Boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with Boats and Fire Engine; and her good qualities as a Sea Boat, with her splendid accommodations have rendered her a great favorite with the travelling public; and the proprietors hope to have a *share* of the business the coming season.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Kennebec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c. The Steamer Phœnix will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, *Agent.*
Hallowell, Apr. 2, 1846. 29tf

HALLOWELL
DRY GOODS STORE.
WILSON & PRESCOTT,

HAVING taken the Sore recently occupied by F. LYFORD & Co., No. 5 Merchant's Row, would invite the attention of buyers of DRY GOODS to their large and choice selection of

Ladies' Rich Dress Goods,

of every desirable pattern and style to be found in the market;—also to their great variety of SPLENDID SHAWLS.

Prints of all qualities and prices.

BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets and Gold mixed Tweeds, Summer Goods for boys wear, Domestics of all kinds, &c. &c., together with all other goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

CARPETINGS.

We have a large assortment, varying in prices from 17 to $1,25 cents per yard. W. WILSON, 35
Hallowell, May 14, '46. C. S. PRESCOTT.

The Howd Water Wheel.

EXETER, N. H. Aug. 6th, 1845.

Mr. COX—Dear Sir—I feel much obliged to you for the information that you have given me on the Howd Wheel, as I find it is one of the best of Wheels. It carries my Engines with less water than my breast wheel did, and a great deal stronger. Respectfully yours, ISAAC FLAGG.

VASSALBORO', Aug. 12, 1845.

MR. JOHNSON—Sir; I send you this letter because it shows a case where a breast wheel has been *taken out,* and the Howd wheel *put in* to do the same work, and found to be much the best. The breast wheel was 14 feet long, and 12 feet diameter, and well built, as says Mr. Town, the mill wright who did the work of putting in the Howd wheel for Mr. Flagg. Yours, &c. GEORGE COX.

ISRAEL G. JOHNSON, Augusta, proprietor of the Wheel. 3w40

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS; s1y48e42

Awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums and Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church st.

Closing Up.

F. LYFORD & CO., having resolved to close up business offer their whole stock without reserve at greatly reduced prices, such as shall average cost on the stock and insure the quickest sale. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. 41 Hallowell, June 27, 1846.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Disease arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System, viz:

This medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. It is now recommended and universally approved of by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and, by its intrinsic medical value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."—LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors. I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his disease advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New York, I then being a resident of that city. After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil. The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips, which swelled as large as three of the other.—Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason. The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands' Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands' Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollars' worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr Sands' Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; felling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed and statements therein contained, are true, Before me.

JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of the proprietors and their agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William N. Y.

Sold also by S. PAGE & Co, Hallowell; J. E. Ladd Augusta; C P. Branch Gardiner; W. O, Poor Belfast; G. W. Ladd Bangor; Wm. Baker Brunswick, and by Druggists, generally throughout the United States.—Price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject—therefore ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla and take no other. c1y2s1y9

Dye Woods & Drugs.

S. PAGE & CO offer for sale at No. 2 Kennebec Row

500 blbs	St. D. Logwood	3,000 do	Blue Vitriol
300 do	Campeachy do	3,000 do	Oil Vitriol
300 do	Camwood	2,000 do	Madder
300 do	Cuba Fustic	1,000 do	Red Tartar
200 do	Redwood	1,000 do	Muriatic Acid
200 do	Hache Wood	1,000 do	Lac Dye
100 do	Hyperuic	500 do	Grain Tin
50 do	Peach Wood	3,000 do	Glue
3000 lbs	Alum	600 do	Bengal and Manilla Indigo
10,000 do	Copperas		

Nutgall; Otter; Brazil Wood; Sumac; Cudbear; Wood; Curcuma; Cochineal; Quercitron Bark; Copper Kettles; Screws; Press Plates; Press Papers Tenter Hooks; Tacks, French and American Teasles; Brushes &c.

Having a mill for grinding and manufacturing their own woods, they are able to sell as low as can be purchased in Boston and all be warranted of best quality Manufacturers and Clothiers are invited to call before purchasing alsewhere.

CROCKERY WARE,
ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY TRADE
Constantly on hand and far sale by
R. G. LINCOLN, Hallowell.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

WM. HASTINGS has taken the room over the office of the Register of Deeds, where he will take DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURE LIKENESSES a any weather and in a satisfactory manner. He has a good, tried and approved instrument, that brings out the subject in great perfection. All persons are invited to examine his specimens. 41tf

Augusta, May 17, 1846.

Æolian Piano Fortes.

H. WATERS of Augusta is Agent for selling T. Gilbert & Co.'s Æolian and other Piano Fortes, and will sell them as low as they can be purchased in Boston, and deliver them at Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell or Augusta; will warrant them to give satisfaction, and keep them in tune six months. Persons wishing to purchase, will please inform him, and he will assist them in selecting, or they may select, take the No. of Piano, and he will send for it and see to the setting of it up.

Augusta, May 6, 1846.

From the Æolian Piano Forte Journal.

A MIS-STATEMENT CORRECTED.

We have frequently heard it insinuated that the Æolian is always getting out of tune. A lady, not long since called to see and hear the Æolian at T. Gilbert & Co's warerooms; she had just left a celebrated Piano Forte manufactory. After listening with apparent pleasure to an exhibition of one of the Æolian Pianos, she said, "This is very beautiful, but I was told at———(naming the establishment) by a young man who showed me one there, that the Æolian was always getting out of order—that it would cost twenty-five dollars a year to keep it in tune." She was assured by the individual to whom she made the remark that this was false; and that he would bind himself to keep it in tune ten years, for twenty-five dollars.

Now put that and this together. A gentleman, will known in this city, especially among musical men, assured the writer of this article, that in the year 1818 he had a set of reeds (of the same principle as the Æolian) applied to a small organ; and that while the organ had been tuned many times, the reeds, up to the present time (1845) had never been tuned, and were at present in very good playable condition.

The following is an extract of a letter from a scientific gentleman in Eastport, Me., in reference to a set of English reeds:—"These reeds have stood in almost perfect tune for *ten* years. I have known the instrument for nine years myself. I do not perceive that they have altered *in the least.*"

Machine Cards.

S. PAGE & Co. have just received their supply of CARD CLOTHING, which they offer at low prices. Also Sperm and Lard Oil suitable for wool.

BRUSHES.

S. PAGE & CO. have on hand, and offer for sale an assortment of BRUSHES, consisting of Blind, Clothiers', Clothes, Floor, Graining, Hair, Horse, Marking, Nail, Paint, Shoe, Stove, Stencil, Shaving, Sash, Scrubbing and Tooth Brushes; also Striping Pencils, The above will be sold low. 9

SOLAR LAMPS—A rich article—Also Solar Hanging Lamps, for Churches, Halls, or Stores, for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S. Dec. 10. c13-20

UPHAM'S PILE ELECTUARY, for sale by
22 S. PAGE & CO.

Poetry.

For the Liberty Standard.

Mr. Editor—The following lines were written before the last Presidential election. There are some things in them, that may be apposite now. If you think so you can use them.

THE SLAVEHOLDER.

The Slaveholder's a cunning man,
And watches well his chance—
He makes the Yankee "fork the tin,"
While he enjoys the dance.

If officers are wanted now,
To drill the Yankee troops,
The slaveholder with lofty brow,
Is called to march the dupes.

If vacancies ever occur
In diplomatic corps,
The "chevalier" is quick astir
To "do the little chore."

He knows full well the very way
Into the chair of state—
Perchance his name is Henry Clay,
Who can no longer wait;

Or possibly 'tis James K. Polk—
It makes but little odds—
The peas must go to Southern folk,
To Northern folk the pods. G.

For the Liberty Standard.

New England, Oh, I love thee!
I love thy frosts and storms;
I love thy towering granite hills
With all their rugged forms,
I love them for they say to me
We are the land-marks of the free!

Oh, blessed are thy daughters,
And blessed are thy sons;
No other land can show the world
So many happy ones—
No other land can say to me,
"I have no children but the free!"

But still the swarthy bondman
From Carolina's bounds,
Can find no shelter on thy soil
From Carolina's hounds.
Oh no, thou cans't not say to me
"The Southern slave can here be free!"

He's hunted through thy borders
As some mean beast of prey,
That has broken through the sheep-fold
And torn a lamb away!
His guilt, thou dost proclaim to me,
Is only seeking to be free!

New England! more I'll love thee—
More love thy frosts and storms;
More love thy towering granite hills
With all their rugged forms,—
When thou cans't truly say to me
"Within my borders all are free!"
Bangor. G.

From the Maine Cultivator.

ADVERSITY.

What though the storms of Fate do darkly lower,
And disappointments gather thick around;
What tho' bleak, adverse winds around us scour
And chill our hopes with their tempestuous sound.

What though stern Want doth compass us about,
And Poverty smile grimly at the door;
What though the prospect gloometh dark without
And nought is seen but Misery yet in store.

What though the gifts of Fortune bless us not,
And a cold world doth pass us by in scorn;
What though by *friends that were*, we're now forgot
And we left hopeless, friendless and forlorn.

What though the angel, Pity, shuts her eye,
And Sympathy, herself, becometh cold;
What though Suspicion views our acts awry
And she denies us truth, as well as gold.

Hope on, hope on; ay, breast the storms of Fate,
And manfully bear up against their frown;
Your zeal and courage slacken nor abate
Till Victory your arduous efforts crown.

Know that the sun by passing clouds obscured
Will soon emerge, and shine with brighter rays;
E'en so Misfortune's son, rest thou assured,
That Fortune's frowns portend thee better days.

Adversity 's a school, to try our souls,
And set on fire the dormant power within;
And though th' opposing tide now o'er us rolls,
'Twill stimulate a power that's sure to win.

Thus nearly all the wise and great on earth
Have been the sons of Indigence and Want;
Take courage, then, lone one, whose obscure birth
Provokes a sneer from Pride, the jeering taunt.

Nursed in the discipline of such a school,
Thy mind may rise, commemorably great,
And thou some day, so honored one, may'st rule
In robes of power the destinies of state.

But should Despondency e'er seize thy mind,
And dark Despair flit 'cross thy lonely way,
In *God* a friend, a steadfast friend, thou'lt find
A sure support in doubt, and fears a stay.

I. W. A.

Miscellany.

THE BEAUTIES OF WAR!

Or Twenty-seven Reasons why every Good Christian and True Patriot should immediately engage in the manly occupation of making Widows and Orphans for twenty-six cents a day.

BY NATHANIEL P. ROGERS,
Editor of the Herald of Freedom.

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

1. Because God says, "Thou shalt not kill."

2. Because Jesus Christ says, "Love your enemies." "Do good to them that hate you and despitefully use you and persecute you, and do all manner of evil against you." "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

3. Because the Duke of Wellington has said, "that no one who had much sympathy with religion, had any business with the army;" and that "nothing *can be worse* than a victory, except a defeat."

4. Because Father Mathew says that recruiting goes on heavily in Ireland, since the Temperance Reformation began, and that wives, and mothers, and helpless children are not deprived of their protectors, so often as they used to be.

5. Because the Mexican war is a cowardly invasion of the territory of a feeble people—a wilful waste of incalculable treasure—a horrid butchery of unoffending neighbors—a scandalous infraction of the law of nations—a fiend-like and blood-thirsty disregard of the heavenly precepts of the gospel—an unholy crusade against the liberties and rights of a free people.

6. Because the Mexicans killed a number of scores of the American army the other day, and you may probably meet the same glorious fate, if you will only enlist.

8. Because the measure of the Mexicans, which afforded occasion to the Americans to rob them of one of their fairest provinces, was calculated to promote the cause of liberty and human happiness.

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

9. Because the Mexicans are Catholics, and by an energetic application of bayonets and bibles, missionaries and gunpowder, we may succeed in making them all as good Christians as ourselves.

10. Because it is so *patriotic*, for the poor people especially, to sell themselves for eight dollars a month, to a recruiting sergeant, who will instruct them in the best way of skull-splitting, brain-spattering, limb-chopping, heart-stabbing and other ingenious surgical operations, all performed in the most off-hand way, for the *honor* of the American arms, the *good* of our country, and the "*extension of the area of Freedom*."

11. Because Bonaparte called raw recruits *cannon's food*, and you are wanted to serve President Polk in his war-making Cabinet, on the Rio Grande, as *cannon's food*.

12. Because the Texas scrip-holders and the gentry of the land have *a stake in the country*, and cannot afford to be shot; and because the army and navy would be lost entirely, if were not for the *lower orders* being so ready to sell themselves for twenty-six cents a day, to kill and be killed.

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

13. Because the Republic of Mexico is in danger of self-extinguishment—she having abolished Slavery—and Gen. McDuffie has declared that "Slavery is the *corner-stone* of a Republic."

14. Because Secretary Calhoun in his letter to Mr. Packenham of April 18, 1844, declared that Texas was to be annexed to this country, to guard against the danger of Slavery's being abolished in our Southern States; and finally declared, "that which is called Slavery is in reality a political institution, essential to the *peace*, safety, and prosperity of those States of the Union in which it exists."

15. Because the forbearance of the Mexicans, under American insults, has been unparalleled.

16. Because you may gather "deathless laurels" by putting the Mexicans to death.

17. Because the President and his Cabinet, and the manufacturers of war speeches, and the *voters* of men and money, in Congress, whenever they go to church on Sunday, say, or somebody says for them. "From battle, murder, and sudden death, good Lord deliver us!"

18. Because though the army is made up of healthy, strong men, in the prime of life, they die quicker, even when not "on active service," than any other portion of the people.

19. Because deserters are shot down without trial and upon suspicion.

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

20. Because soldiers' wives are the most forlorn, and soldiers' children the worst cared-for and the most ill-thriven in the whole community.

21. Because the art of war is of great use to the art of healing, since a wall-spread bloody battle field offers much better opportunities for practice to students in surgery, than a hundred years of ordinary accidents would afford.

22. Because, if you serve faithfully through the war, perhaps you will get a pension of a few pence a day, for the remainder of your wretched, good-for-nothing existence. You will have nothing to do then, but enjoy the loss of your nose, or your eyes, or your hearing, or your leg, drinking your pension, and being a pest to your neighborhood.

23. Because, if you die on the *field of fame*, agonizing with pain, parched with raging thirst, no kind hand near you, stripped by the camp followers, and laying on the cold and bloody clay, you will have the comfort of hoping that the joy-bells will ring in all the churches, to celebrate the day you perished gloriously, "on the field of your fame, *fresh and gory*."

24. Because, if you enlist you will probably be killed, and then your dead body will make excellent manure. Only think, the best of beautiful corn grows on the field of Waterloo. Human bones are imported in large quantities by the English farmers from various battle fields, where the original owners of the bones no doubt died "gloriously."

25. Because the Yellow Fever will probably sweep off more northern soldiers than Mexican bullets.

26. Because it is a fine sight for the despots of the old world, to look upon a young Republic fighting for the enslavement of her LABORERS.

27. Because "War is a game that, were the people wise, kings would not play at."

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

Electric Telegraph.

THE TELEGRAPH TO BOSTON is now complete, and has been worked to New Haven, and from Boston to Hartford, leaving only the gap between Hartford and New Haven to be supplied. The following lines of Electric Telegraph are now completed and in operation in the United States:

Washington to Baltimore,	40 miles.
Baltimore to Philadelphia,	97 "
Philadelphia to New York,	88 "
New York to New Haven (about)	84 "
New Haven to Hartford,	36 "
Hartford to Springfield,	26 "
Springfield to Boston,	98 "
Albany to Rochester,	252 "
Total,	721 miles.

American Industry.

The large steam factory in Portsmouth, N. H., for the manufacture of fine fabrics, is nearly completed—and, indeed, operations have already commenced. The Boston Journal says the thread spun at that establishment is probably much finer than has hitherto been produced in this country, being No. 81, and intended for jaconets, muslin lawn, &c. This establishment, when in full operation, will run twenty-one thousand spindles. The enterprising stockholders have introduced the manufacture of a species of goods, which has hitherto been altogether imported from abroad, and every friend of American industry must earnestly wish that while this will give an impulse to the prosperity of Portsmouth, it may prove profitable to those who have embarked in the enterprise.

Power of Steam.

"Is it steam?" said an Irishman; "by the saintly St. Pathrick, but it's a mighty grate thing, intirely, for drivin' things—it put me through nine states in a day!—divil a word of lie in it!"

"*Nine States!*" exclaimed a dozen, in astonishment.

"Yes, nine of them, be jabers, as aisy as a cat 'ud lick her ear! D'yee see, now I got married in New York in the mornin', and wint wid my wife Biddy to Baltimore the same day—hould yer whist now and count the *States*. There was the state of matrimony, which I intered from a single state, in a sober state, in the State of New York, and I wint through New Jersey, Pinsylvane and Dilawur

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Standing Committee on Education, comprising some of the ablest and soundest members of both branches of the Legislature, reported *unanimously*, a few days since, a bill to establish a Board of Education in this State. The Committee had had under consideration the recommendation of Gov. Anderson in his last annual message, and the memorial of Amos Brown, Philip Eastman, Alpheus S. Packard and Samuel P. Benson, a Committee appointed at the State Convention of the friends of education held at Augusta last winter. The bill appears to be judiciously and carefully drawn, and the plan embraced in it avoids every embarrassing and objectionable feature of similar plans. It is substantially this:—The superintending School Committees of the several towns in each County, are to meet annually in the months of September, October and November, to elect a member of the Board of Education for the County. These meetings are to be held at times fixed in the bill, no two to be on the same day, and the Secretary of the Board of Education is to attend them all, for the purpose of procuring and communicating information. They will also furnish an opportunity, in each County, for a general meeting of teachers, and others interested in education, for the purpose of discussions, addresses, &c. One or more members of the School Committee, from a majority of the towns in the County, will constitute a quorum.

The Board of Education is to meet at Augusta, on the last week of December next, for the purpose of electing a Secretary. In the meantime, the Governor and Council are to appoint a person to perform the duties of Secretary in attending the first County meetings, &c. The regular meeting of the Board is to be held on the first Wednesday of May in each year hereafter.

The compensation of the members of the Board is to be ten cents a mile for travel, and one dollar a day for attendance, not exceeding thirty days in a year. The Secretary is to have a salary of $1000 a year, which, although liberal, is not too high, considering the expenses to be incurred in travelling to all parts of the State, and the great importance of having a man every way competent for the office.

The duties and powers of the Board and its Secretary are to be as set forth in the following section, from which it will be seen that their functions are merely advisory, not coercive, in every particular:—

"It shall be the duty of the board of education, and especially of the secretary to devote themselves assiduously to examine the practical operation of those parts of the constitution and laws of the State, which provide for public education, and the diffusion of knowledge among the people. In pursuance of this object, the secretary shall, as far as practicable, attend the county meetings herein provided for the election of members of the board, and communicate with the superintending school committees there assembled, and with teachers and the friends of public instruction generally. And the board of education, directly, or through the agency of the secretary, are authorized and required to collect and disseminate information in regard to the location and construction of school houses, on the arrangement of school districts and the use of the best school apparatus, to consult with superintending school committees and school agents on the best and cheapest method of introducing uniform school books, and on the practicability and expediency of establishing school district libraries, to inquire and report upon the advantages of normal schools, or schools for the education of teachers, to consider the best methods of aiding and promoting education in the new settlements of the State, to devise improvements in teaching the branches of instruction now pursued in the common schools, and for the introduction of such other branches of useful knowledge as may be practicable, and generally to consult with school committees, school agents, and other authorities and inhabitants of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining, recommending and promoting all such improvements in the common school system as may be consistent with the constitution and laws of the State, and the welfare of its inhabitants. And it shall be the duty of the board in the month of April, annually, to prepare a report of their doings, and the results of their investigations during the preceding year, which shall be presented to the governor, and by him laid before the Legislature."

We have no doubt that the passage of this bill will lay a foundation for the progressive improvement of our common schools. The public only need to know what improvements have been made, in order to adopt them. The plan proposed, is to point out deficiences, to discover the remedies, and to make them known, believing that they need only to be known to be put in practice.

Many of the most intelligent members of the Legislature give their opinion that the bill will pass.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Manufacture of Glass.

A correspondent of the Christian Mirror writes as follows:

"As the manufacture of pressed glass tumblers, may not have been witnessed by many of your readers, I will describe it in few words. In the first place, they have a brass mould, consisting of a solid mass, about as large over as a half peck measure, containing a hollow in it, exactly in the form of the tumbler to be made, with a follower of brass, of the same form, but so much smaller as to fit the inside of the tumbler. When the two parts of the mould are put together, the space between them is the exact thickness of the vessel required.

In the process of manufacturing, three men and two boys are required. The first thing done, is for one of the men to dip an iron rod in the melted glass, and move it about, till he has a sufficient quantity of the fluid mass, on the end of his rod, he then holds it over the hollow of the mould, and with a pair of shears, cuts off what he judges to be just enough to constitute the substance of the tumbler. Instantly, the other man brings down the follower with a lever power, and the melted glass is so compressed, as to fill the cavity of the mould. He then turns his mould bottom up, with a little blow, and the tumbler drops red hot upon a stone table. One of the boys, with an iron rod having a little melted glass on its end, presses it on the bottom of the tumbler and it slightly adheres. He then holds it in the mouth of a glowing furnace, turning it rapidly, till it is almost in a melting state, when the third man takes it, and whirling the rod and tumbler, on a sort of arm of a chair, he holds a smooth iron tool against the edge of the tumbler till all the roughness is removed from its edges, when a boy takes the rod from him, and by a slight stroke on the end of it, drops the tumbler into a box of coal dust, when the other boy with an iron fork on the end of a stick, takes the tumbler and places it in a hot oven, to cool gradually. These five hands will make a beautiful tumbler in about forty seconds, or about 100 in an hour."

A new sulphur spring, of valuable medicinal properties, has been discovered at Stillwater, in Saratoga county, N. Y.

Late Mexican papers state that two Mexican Generals, names not given, died of wounds received in the battles on the Rio Grande.

An India Rubber Bridge.

Mention has been made of an order given for the construction of an India Rubber Bridge for the use of the army in Mexico. It appears that a similar Bridge was invented some time ago, and used during the Creek War in Alabama, some ten years ago. The following is a description of it:

"It consists of large bags, pontons, something like cotton bags in shape, made of India Rubber Cloth, which being filled with air and attached laterally together, formed a bridge fourteen feet in width, and of any length, according to the number of bags used; upon these were laid light timber to support boards placed laterally which, forming a smooth, level surface, admitted the passage of wagons, horses, &c. A detachment of six hundred men with arms and accoutrements including the field officers mounted upon horses, marched on it at once, often remaining a quarter of an hour going through the evolutions to test its strength, they countermarched, with as much facility as if on terra firma. Field pieces with their complement of men, and their caissons filled with ammunition, and loaded wagons, were also driven over it with the same ease. It was said, that a troop of horses arriving at night at a river where this bridge was, and seeing it stretching across the stream, crossed upon it under the impression that it was a common bridge. The great advantage of this bridge is its portableness, all the pontons and cordage for a bridge of three hundred and fifty feet being capable of transportation in a single wagon; whereas, the former ponton equipages consisted of cumbrous and bulky pontons of wood, sheet-iron and copper."

THE SCIENCE OF MOWING.

A writer in the New York Mechanic, gives the following rules for young beginners to mow easily and handsomely.

"The first thing," he says, "is to keep the scythe sharp. No man can be a good mower without it. I had become a good mower," said he, "when I fell in company with not only a good mower, but a scientific one; and after the second or third day, finding that I could not keep up with him without doing myself an injury, and painful as it was for me to acknowledge it (for I was ambitious,) yet I was compelled to call my friend to a stand in the midst of a swarth. I said, Mr. Picket, if you know anything which you can communicate to me of the skill of mowing, I beg of you to do so, for I am exhausted, and I may as well confess at once, that I cannot keep up with you. He stopped, came back, took my scythe and explained to me the main governing principle. I adopted them, and in less than one hour I could keep up with him in perfect ease. Indeed, I had at least 20 per cent, more of physical strength than he had. It was science alone that enabled him to lead me to this extreme." The rules which this person taught him were the following:—1st. The scythe should hang natural and easy, and be kept in first rate order. 2d.—As you approach the standing grass, let the heel of the scythe move to the very point of commencement, and let it stop the instant it has done its work. Thus there is nothing lost by a forward or backward swing. If the grass stands up so as to admit of moving on, measure with the eye the utmost capacity forward of your scythe; take a quick, easy gait, moving your right foot well up towards the standing grass and your body with it, though leaning back by bending the knees a little forward, so as to bring your whole weight to bear upon the scythe without twisting the body from right to left, as many do; thus giving ease to each clip and ability to repeat it in an advanced position without fatigue.

The above rules we are satisfied are good. Many who are considered good mowers have no method about them, and hardly know themselves how they mow. They "put it through" by main strength. The operation, like every other mechanical business, is based on certain natural and rational principles, which, when understood, will render the labor less laborious, and of course more pleasant and efficient.

Terrible Conflagration at St. Johns!—Great loss of Life—Six Thousand People Homeless!

The steamer Charter Oak, at Boston on Saturday from Eastport, brings information of a destructive fire at St. Johns, Newfoundland, by which the principal part of the city was destroyed. The account comes in the St. John, New Brunswick News of the 26th.

The fire commenced at half past 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 9th, in George street, in a room occupied as a dwelling over a cabinet shop, and raged until 7 o'clock in the evening, by which time the destruction was complete. It extended rapidly into Queen street and Water street, consuming everything in its progress, all the intermediate buildings, wharves, oil-vats, &c., as far as Messrs Newmans. Here its ravages to the westward were stopped. From Warren's premises, it took all the buildings to the eastward, making a clear sweep of wharves, vats, &c. The house of E. & N. Stabb was blown up in an attempt to stop the fire, in doing which one artilleryman was killed and another severely wounded. Queen street and Duckworth street are destroyed.

In the vats of J. & N. Kent was the fat of 25,000 seals. The Catholic church and Episcopal residence in the rear of Duckworth street, were saved. St. John's Church, the Cathedral Church of England, burnt to the ground. The Court House, Jail, and all the buildings by which they were surrounded, are consumed: also the Commercial rooms, Marine Insurance office, Agricultural Society's Museum, and Bank of British North America. The Congregational Chapel saved; Ordnance store burnt, but the rest of the building saved. The Nunnery School house and Nunnary burnt. Every printing office burnt, but part of the materials saved. Five or six thousand persons had to pass the night of that dreadful day in the open air, in front of the Government House. A meeting of the citizens has been called, and measures taken to afford as much relief to the dependent population as the calamity had left in their power. Provisions were scarce.

The churches and public buildings which the fire had spared, were being hastily fitted up to shelter those who had been rendered houseless. The only mercantile establishment in St. John's now standing is that of Messrs Newman & Co. All the rest are destroyed. The Legislature is to be immediately assembled.

The papers mention the loss of life of three persons, two of them artillerymen, occasioned by the blowing up of the house above stated—the other an old man, who had saved his bed and other articles from the flames, but who sunk under the weight as he was carrying them to a place of safety, and immediately expired.

At the least calculation, two thirds of St. Johns has been consumed, and the loss of property by this visitation is estimated at a million sterling. Two streets, each a mile long, and a number of detached building have been destroyed, and TWELVE THOUSAND PERSONS rendered houseless.

The venerable Dr. Beecher, of C

The Wool Trade of New York.

The Buffalo Advertiser of the 13th says:

"The new clip of Wool begins to make its appearance in this market, and the quantity of old now in the hands of holders throughout the country, though not large, is deemed sufficient for wants of the manufacturers till the new clip can be marketed. The production of the article has been gradually increasing from year to year, and it is now evident, beyond question, that the amount raised in this country is more than is wanting for home consumption, consequently we must look abroad for a market for the excess. That a fair export trade could be carried on in the article if it can be obtained at a reasonable price, and the qualities are selected with care or their adaptation to the wants of English manufacturers, there can be no doubt."

From the Newport Herald, Extra, of Saturday.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE!

Loss of the Brig Sutledge of Pictou, N. S. Thirty Persons Drowned.

This melancholy news of the loss of the Brig Sutledge, Capt. Graham, of and from Pictou, N. S. for Fall River, was received here this morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, by the arrival of the Schr. Dusky Sally, Capt. Wilder, of and from Hingham.

On the arrival of the schr. at Stevens' wharf, the information rapidly spread to all parts of the town, and the appalling scene presented was one, the like of which, our inhabitants have seldom had occasion to witness. On the deck lay the dead bodies of those who were picked up from the wreck, surrounded by their kindred and friends who had been rescued from a watery grave, giving vent to their feelings in the most agonizing manner.

The following particulars of the loss of the brig we have received from the Captain, who was among the survivors:

"Sailed on the 12th of June, 56 passengers, men, women and children. On the evening of the 26th, at 8 o'clock, it being thick and foggy, came to anchor; and at 2 o'clock on the following morning got under way, and at about half past 3 struck on a ledge of rocks (in the Vineyard) called the Sow and Pigs; soon after which, the tide having caused her to slew round, she backed off the ledge, filled and went down, bow first, in ten fathoms water. Previous to her going down, the pump was ordered to be sounded, but before that could be done, water was reported in the forecastle. The boat was then got out, and the passengers rushed into it, when the captain gave orders to shove her from the brig. He then jumped overboard and swam to the boat, and kept her as close to the brig as possible, picking up such as jumped into the water.—The whole number picked up in the Captain's boat was 31 alive. The schr. Dusky Sally being near, sent her boat to assist, and succeeded in saving six more alive, who were in the water, and 3 more do, from the rigging of sunken brig. 16 dead bodies (four women and twelve children) were also picked up by the two boats, which together with the survivors, were put on board the D. S. and brought to this place as above stated. The Captain also states that another vessel was at the same time picking up what was adrift from the wreck &c.

The Captain and crew were saved. Twenty-eight passengers were saved, and *Thirty drowned.*

The passengers were all Foreigners—mostly Scotch, and we understand were on their way to Pennsylvania, where they expected to find employment in the mining establishments.

We understand collections will be taken up in the several Churches to-morrow afternoon for the same humane object.

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir.

THIS ELIXIR is useful at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the spring; removing the Jaundice or Bilious complaints caused by sudden changes in the atmosphere, on the approach of warm weather. This Elixir also operates as a moderate cathartic, cleansing the Stomach and Bowels of phlegm and vitiated bile, promoting digestion, restoring the loss of appetite, and producing in a short time a new and healthy action of the whole system.

Half a small wine glass full, three times a day on an empty stomach. Put up in pint bottles. (*Price*, 37½ .)

For sale by 22 S. PAGE & CO.

PUBLICATION OFFICE
OF THE
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER,
Free Reading Room,
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The Sale of A. S. Publications,
No. 5 SPRUCE ST , 2d STORY,
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WILLIAM HARNED,
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New York, May, 1846.

SHAW & HANSON,
No. 296 Congress St.,
PORTLAND;
Dealers in
W. I. Goods, Family Groceries, Country Produce, &c.,
Solicit a share of Public Patronage.
SARGENT SHAW,
NOAH HANSON.

50 CRATES WARE now opened and for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S the largest, and best assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE, probably to be found on the River. Consisting of almost every article and pattern, now in use.—Also a large lot of WOODEN WARE, HARD WARE, AND CUTLERY. The above stock comprises almost every article needed for house keeping, and will be sold wholesale or retail, at very low prices.
Hallowell Dec. 10, 1845. e13s20

LIBERTY MINSTREL, may be had at THIS OFFICE, price, 50 cents single.

S. PAGE & CO. have just received a fresh supply of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, Richardson's Bitters, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Sands Syrup Sarsaparilla, Mrs. Kidder's Cordial, Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, Wright's Indian Vegetable pills, Smith's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and will be sold by the dozen or single package at the lowest prices. 22

LEWIS CLARKE'S NARRATIVE, at THIS OFFICE. 25 cents single.

LIBERTY ALMANAC for 1846. This can be had at THIS OFFICE. 60 cents a doz. 6 cents single.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' NARRATIVE may be had at the STANDARD OFFICE 40 cents single.

SPOONER'S "UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY," at THIS OFFICE. price, 50 cts. single.

R. G. LINCOLN,
Importer of Crockery and China Ware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Wooden Ware and Cutlery,
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35 DOZEN PAILS, of a superior quality; Tubs do; 65 pairs Ox and Steer Bows; 10 Walnut and Oak Axe Handles; Churns of vari kinds Nest Boxes; Butter Boxes; Buckets; W Boards; Keelers; Wooden Bowls; Mortars; Clo Pins, Clothes Horses, Handle Dippers; Be Screws; Wood-saw Frames; Saw Horses; Fasse Wash Bucket, Willow Clothes Baskets; Fruit B kets, Willow Cradles and Carriages; Entry Chaise Mats, Brooms Dust, Floor and Hea Brushes; Fancy and Common Bellows; or in sh nearly every article that may be called for of the W kind for sale by R. G. LINCOLN
Hallowell, Dec. 10, 1845. e13s20

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SURGEON DENTIST;
HALLOWELL, ME
☞ Room at the POST OFFICE.

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JUST received a fresh supply of WORSTED *Patterns, Cambrick, Worsted Needles, Knitting P* &c., &c., at F. LYFORD & CO'S.

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No. 2 Kennebec Row, Hallowell.
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Red Wood
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All of which will be sold at very low prices to ma facturers or dealers. 44

THE MAINE MAMMOTH MUTUAL FIRE I SURANCE CO. obtained a Charter at the l session of the Legislature to insure Dwelling Hou and property therein, Barns, Hay, Grain Tools, Sto and Merchandise, Mills, Machinery, Machine Sho Stock, and most kinds of insurable property, from 1 4 years.

Policies will be issued soon as the requisite amount property is offered for insurance.

Applications may be made to
PELEG WADSWORTH, Agent
Bath, Nov. 21, 1845. 18tf

Mutual Insurance.

THE Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Compa insures Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture a Barns in the country, for the term of 4 years

The Maine [Gorham] M. F. I Co. for 6 years.

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The above Companies insure on Houses, Furnit Stores, Barns, &c.

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PELEG WADSWORTH,
Travelling Agent for the above Companies
Bath, Nov. 24, 1845 18tf

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BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may had at the Depository in Hallowell, kept by BOND—at the Society's prices—for gratuitous dist bution among the destitute.

☞ An assortment constantly on hand.
January, 1845.

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